

Dick Emery's wife fights mistress for bigger share of £128,000 will

The two women who shared the last years of Dick Emery, the comedian, fought each other in the High Court yesterday over his £128,000 will.

His mistress, the former showgirl Fay Hillier, aged 35, was left the bulk of the estate. However, his wife of 12 years, the actress Josephine Blake, aged 46, who was left only a half share in their £235,000 home, is asking for more.

Her counsel, Mr Hedley Marten, said she claims he was about to return to her when he died. Miss Hillier claims he had already proposed to her and she is fighting his widow's claim for reasonable provision from the estate.

Mr Marten said only £127,754 was left after payment of Mr Emery's numerous debts. It included the house, Warren Cottage, in Weybridge, Surrey, where his widow still lives.

Miss Blake became Mr Emery's fifth wife in November 1969 when he was 54. She was a successful actress and singer, aged 32, but sacrificed her

theatre career to devote her time to supporting him in his career and looking after their home, Mr Marten said.

During the marriage he earned more than £100,000 a year and they had a high standard of living. "He was a very generous man and she lacked for nothing", Mr Marten said.

There was a constant movement and instability as he went on world tours. The instability showed in his private life and both women referred to his personal insecurity, Mr Marten said.

Mr Emery had many affairs during the marriage. Once he considered setting up home with a woman in Australia.

In 1979 he began an affair with Miss Hillier. She was married with two children but broke up the marriage - something "he had neither planned nor wanted".

He continued living with his wife while the 18-month affair continued until August 1980 when he bought a flat in St

John's Wood, north-west London and moved in with Miss Hillier, who still lives there.

In October 1980 he went on a tour of Australia and New Zealand alone but asked Miss Hillier to join him and she claims he proposed to her.

After the tour they returned to live at St John's Wood. He went on tour again, telling her to leave the flat. When he returned, in May 1981, they were reconciled until August - then he went back to his wife.

He took Miss Hillier on his next tour and on their return bought a house together at Shepperton.

Mr Marten said: "While pursuing his waterside edyll with Fay, Emery frequently went back home to Warren Cottage unbeknown to her, as well as constantly having telephone contact with his wife".

His wife claimed he asked her not to divorce him and said they discussed a permanent reconciliation. However he died before any conclusion was reached.

In a statement Josephine Blake said she was living on a widow's pension of £18.34 a week and had a bank overdraft of £9,776.

Miss Hillier claimed that before Mr Emery died he dictated a letter to his wife which was never sent, saying he said he would never return to her and asking her to divorce him so that the house could be sold.

Her hearing, expected to last several days, continues.



The Emery triangle: The comedian's wife, Josephine Blake (left); Emery, and his mistress, Fay Hillier.

Unit for adolescents defends treatment

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

A private centre for disturbed teenagers and young people which has been accused of misusing drugs, depriving young people of their rights and running experimental treatments opened its doors yesterday to rebut the allegations.

The Spyway adolescent unit, near Swanage, Dorset, was opened nine months ago by a group of psychiatrists and psychologists from the St Andrew's private psychiatric hospital in Northampton.

The centre was controversial but increasingly widespread behavioural modification techniques, in which disturbed and often aggressive young people aged between 14 and 25 have to earn points to qualify for more than basic meals, to watch television, or to go out.

The aim is to encourage and reinforce normal behaviour, leading eventually to integration back into society.

The Children's Legal Centre has written to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, asking him to investigate the home.

But Dr Gavin Tennent, Spyway's director, said that the techniques used had been developed from those used at St Andrew's, where he is medical director. They had been exam-

ined in detail by the Health Advisory Service, the Government's advisory body on services for the mentally ill, in 1982.

It's report, completed early last year, had recommended that the National Health Service should set up similar units in each region. Dr Tennent said. The Department of Health, however, had not taken that up, and he and his colleagues had decided to launch the unit, run on less secure lines than that at St Andrew's, to provide the treatment programme for slightly less disturbed young people than those at St Andrew's.

The Spyway unit takes up to 26 young people, referred by local authority social service departments, sent privately or sent under sections of the Mental Health Act for compulsory detention, for periods of between six and nine months. It charges between £595 and £742 a week, rates which compare with the cost of public sector provision for disturbed teenagers.

Dr Tennent said that female patients, some of whom were promiscuous, had to consent to taking the contraceptive pill, although not all were on it.

'Flockton Grey' accused denies placing big bets

The businessman accused of organizing a betting coup by running a "ringer" in a race at Leicester two years ago told York Crown Court yesterday that he had never seen the winning horse before it was pictured in the winner's enclosure.

Mr Kenneth Richardson denied having anything to do with several large bets placed on the horse in the Bradford area.

Mr Richardson, is alleged to have organized a elaborate fraud when a three-year-old called Good Hand won in the guise of a two-year-old outsider, falsely named Flockton Grey.

He said that although both horses were once at his stables, the similarity between the two grey geldings never crossed his mind.

He said both horses - Good Hand and the other unnamed grey - had been sent to the stables of the trainer, Mr Stephen Wiles at Flockton, near Wakefield, months before the race, to be sold.

The next he heard of Good Hand was when controversy started over the race.

But he said Mr Wiles had told him the other horse which he believed to have been named Flockton Grey was a good runner and he placed "conservative" bets on it totalling £2,000.

Mr Richardson, of Hutton, North Humberside, and his racing manager and a horse box driver all deny conspiracy to defraud. The trial was adjourned until today.

Rates rebel is jailed again

Allister Munro, aged 55, who has been jailed four times for refusing to pay rates was sent to prison for a fifth time yesterday.

He told magistrates at Long Ashton, near Bristol, that he would not pay the £683.11 rates due on a property in Portishead, near Bristol, because it belonged to his wife. He was sentenced to 28 days for wilfully refusing to pay the rates.

£7.9m campaign to boost sales of fish

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

The Government is to provide £7.9m for a three-year campaign to persuade the British to eat more fish. The money will go to the Sea Fish Industry Authority, representing fishermen, processors and merchants, which will spend a further £6.1m from its own resources to bring the total to £14m.

Mr John MacGregor, Minister of State, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said yesterday that the objectives of the campaign included better handling, both on board fishing vessels and in the distribution chain; improved training facilities; and increasing public awareness of the value of fish as a food.

The public taste for fish has slumped in recent years. In 1981, average consumption was down to 4.92oz a week, compared with 6.26oz in 1961. Part of that has been because of poor marketing and presentation. But there are particular problems with certain fish, such as the herring, which almost disappeared from the shops because of overfishing. It is now said to be plentiful again.

Racehorses' stabling saved by judge

A High Court judge yesterday made an order which will ensure board and training for 47 racehorses.

They belong to the racing division of Esal (Commodities), which ran into financial difficulties when the Nigerian Government suspended payments in the new year.

The company, which trades mainly in sugar, faces compulsory winding up on a bankers' petition, due to be heard on June 11. Its debts are said to total more than £200m.

Mr Justice Vinelott granted an application by the company which will allow it to make payments out of assets for

God remains 'Our Father' for Kirk

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

"Our Mother which art in Heaven" is not a concept the Church of Scotland is prepared to contemplate. Speakers queued up at the Kirk's General Assembly in Edinburgh yesterday to question and object to a report on *The Motherhood of God* that a study group of the Kirk's Women's Guild and Panel on Doctrine took two years to write.

Mrs Anne Hepburn, president of the Guild, presented the report to a clearly sceptical assembly insisting that it had been misrepresented and misunderstood. She said: "Whatever may have appeared in the press, this has not been a discussion on the gender of God".

Mrs Hepburn added that to attribute masculinity or femininity to God was to reduce the transcendent God the Creator to creaturehood and that was plain idolatry. Nobody had suggested the need to depart from calling God Our Father and the group wholeheartedly reaffirmed the traditional way of describing and addressing God. However, she added, the group did find that the Bible spoke of God in startlingly vivid and beautiful analogies drawn from the female experience of life so that it might be appropriate to describe God as a "motherly figure".

She reported that the main difference within the group had been on whether it was legitimate to move on from describing God in motherly terms to addressing God in such terms. Some felt that the Scripture and the example of Our Lord did not permit this.

Mrs Hepburn concluded: "Most of us have taken the view that Scripture itself provides precedent for the restrained and sensitive use of feminine language both to describe and to address God."

In the subsequent debate one minister wanted to know whether Mrs Hepburn regarded the report as justifying and vindicating her use of "Dear Mother God" at the guild annual meeting and in public worship. Another wanted to know whether it was right that 98 per cent of the women at the guild meeting were enraged by the concept.

Mrs Hepburn handled the ministerial storm calmly. However, her report was received and swiftly pigeonholed. The Rev Norman Melver said he had spent a long time studying the question without coming to any conclusions except that they must continue to call God "Our Father" since there was no Biblical authority for calling God "Our Mother".



Double image: The real Lord Lichfield (on the left), the Queen's photographer cousin, posing alongside his new wax portrait which has been added to exhibits in the Grand Hall at Madame Tussaud's.

Bank fell for gambler's £750,000 forgeries

The Midland Bank was sharply criticized by a judge yesterday for allowing a compulsive gambler to spend £750,000 of his employer's money.

Southwark Crown Court was told that the bank issued cheque books to Ibrahim Wahed, aged 39, a housekeeper and translator, on the account of his millionaire employer, Al-Hassam Al-Hefzy.

Wahed forged a signature that bore no resemblance to that of Mr Al-Hefzy, who had told the bank not to allow Wahed near his account in any circumstances.

Wahed, of Stuart Towers,

Maida Vale, who eventually gave himself up to the police, was jailed for six years after he admitted forgery and obtaining money by deception between October 1983 and January this year.

Judge West-Russell said: "This all defies belief, and to say that the Midland Bank acted irresponsibly is only putting it mildly".

Mr Giles Forrester, for the prosecution, said the bank was well aware that Wahed, who had an account at the same branch, was a compulsive gambler. It has repaid Mr Al-Hefzy.

More day places boost public school numbers

By John O'Leary

The number of pupils at the main independent schools has increased this year for the first time since 1981. Figures published yesterday by the Independent Schools Information Service (Istis) show an increase of 1,000 pupils, due to an expansion of the number of day places as a result of the Government's Assisted Places Scheme.

The number of boarders continued to fall, largely because of a drop in the number of places paid for by local education authorities. Boarding fees at two schools topped £5,500 a year but the average

Pupils at Independent Schools			
	1983	1984	% change
Boys	75,958	73,894	-2.8
Girls	36,942	36,510	-1.2
Day	181,918	182,722	+0.5
Boys	133,288	133,014	-0.2
Girls	48,630	49,708	+2.3
Total	237,286	236,716	-0.2
Boys	185,778	185,256	-0.3
Girls	51,508	51,460	-0.1
Grand Total	407,584	406,672	-0.2

Survey in January of 1,297 schools.

increase had slowed to 8 per cent.

The total number of pupils in 1,297 schools covered by the annual Istis census, taken in January, had risen to 408,672.

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withdrawal at 2 Years without penalty require written notice to the society at 21 months.

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☐ Into a Britannia Ordinary Share Account which you will open on my/our behalf.
If you require payment direct to your Bank Account, or by cheque, please give the society details in writing.

Full Name(s) Mr/Mrs/Miss

Address

Signature(s)

Date

Post to: Britannia Building Society, FREEPOST, Newton House, Leek, Staffs. ST13 5ND.



YOUR HARD EARNED MONEY WILL THRIVE WITH US

PARLIAMENT May 22 1984

Emergency debate on closure of truck plant

INDUSTRY

There is to be an emergency debate in the Commons tomorrow on the decision to close British Leyland's truck-making plant at Bathgate in Scotland and the bus making plant of CH Roe in Leeds.

The request for the debate was made by Mr Peter Shore, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, after Mrs Thatcher, the Prime Minister, and Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, had answered questions on the closure. Both had made it clear that it was not lack of investment at Bathgate which had led to its closure, but lack of markets.

Mrs Thatcher said: The Government very much regret the closure of the Bathgate factory, but British Leyland had kept it going already for some considerable time past the point at which it ceased to be viable.

She was replying to Mr Gavin Strang (Edinburgh East, Lab) who described the closure of the Bathgate factory in two years as industry sabotage.

Spending millions of pounds on social security to families around Bathgate where, made unemployment would rise to over 50 per cent instead of investing in modern production facilities could be as criminal and vindictive attack on Scotland's industrial base, he said.

It is an attack (he added) which will be resisted by Leyland workers and the people of Scotland as a whole.

Mr Tebbit, replying to questions, said that Bathgate was a drag on the company's recovery plans.

He also announced that Jaguar Cars was to be sold to the private sector later this year.

Mr Tebbit said: The published results of BL show that in 1983 the company achieved its objective of breaking even at the trading level for the first time since 1978.

Productivity and quality standards within the company have continued to improve markedly.

The House will, I am sure, wish to congratulate the company on these achievements and on the range of new models successfully launched over the past year, including the larger Sberpa van, the Land-Rover One-Ten, the Maestro, and, most recently, the Metro.

The corporate plan, which the Government has now approved, sets out the basis on which the company's solid progress towards viability and its return to the private sector will be maintained.

A particular problem for BL in this year's plan has been Leyland Trucks, which faces an exceptionally depressed market at home and, particularly, overseas, showing little signs of major improvement in the medium term, and severe over-capacity throughout Europe.

The Government has endorsed the board's plan to continue the Leyland Trucks business, but accepts the need for radical action to reduce costs and adjust to the medium-term prospects for the market.

The company has informed its workforce at its Bathgate plant today of the phased closure of that plant over the next two years.

Leyland Bus too has suffered from a depressed market at home and will also have to reduce its capacity to level more consistent with market prospects.

The company has today informed its workforce at Charles H. Roe plant in Leeds of the closure of that plant later this year.

The Government, like the company, greatly regrets these measures, which are however necessary to establish a viable

prospect for the remainder of the commercial vehicles business and the employment in it.

It has been the long established objective of the BL board to return its businesses to the private sector. The House will be aware of the sustained improvement in recent years in the performance of Jaguar Cars.

As a result of this improvement, the BL board are now able to propose as a first step, subject to the approval of the shareholders of BL plc, that Jaguar Cars should be returned to the private sector later this year. It is the board's intention to proceed by means of a public offer for sale of Jaguar. The Government warmly welcomes these plans.

Mr Shore, questioning Mr Tebbit on his statement, said what should have been a welcome statement of progress being made under public ownership to rescue the British vehicle industry is yet another disastrous statement of closures affecting that industry.

It is truly remarkable that only a few weeks ago the Secretary of State was announcing the coming to Britain of the Nissan car company which is due to bring 450 jobs in the first two years and he has just announced the closure of 500 jobs at the same time.

When the Labour government rescued the bankrupt BL eight or nine years ago it was to maintain for Britain a British-based and British-owned vehicle industry but it now appears that the commercial side of the industry is to be a "virtually negligible size".

The Government speaks of other capacity in Europe but it is not the case that BL has traditionally, and is to shrink to a "virtually negligible size".

The Prime Minister said there was no failure to invest, but does this decision not follow automatically from the decision to leave in the Cummins diesel engine and the failure to invest in the 211 model truck?

He mentioned 1,800 jobs at Bathgate. That is a large number but is it the case that it is really a multiple of that figure we have to consider if we take account of all the component and other suppliers who will also lose their jobs?

Turning to C. H. Roe Leyland Buses in Leeds, is not the reason that is to close down that home-based business that it has fallen dramatically since the cut in the transport support grant of the last two years?

Regarding the sale of Jaguar, the Secretary of State told us that BL had achieved its objective of breaking even. Can he tell us what would be the deficit at BL without the profits of Jaguar?

Mr Tebbit: I am sorry that Mr Shore could not find a single word of praise for the efforts of the Leyland workers who have brought the company back into profitability and brought Jaguar to profitability.

At this point there are protests from Labour side at the absence of Mr Thatcher.

Mr Tebbit: It might perhaps help Labour MP's regain their courtesy to realize the Prime Minister has left in order to keep an appointment with the leader of one of the other parties in the House.

Mr Tebbit: Mr Shore cannot distinguish a Nissan car and a Leyland truck and that he does not understand them is in different matters.

I am glad he does begin to understand there had been a fall in the market for trucks outside Europe. In Nigeria alone, a traditional market for Leyland vehicles, sales have fallen from

1,400 in 1978 to less than 300 in 1983. I suppose he wants to blame the British Government for Nigeria's problems.

As for the question about Cummins diesel, it is clear it will be cheaper for BL to buy engines from Cummins than to produce them at Bathgate even after all the investment had been made.

He referred to the loss of component jobs, but can he not understand that the value of components sold is not dependent on whether or not Leyland put money into Bathgate but on how many trucks they sell?

Of course there would be no difference in the number of trucks sold whether Bathgate was there or not. Bathgate is a drag on the company's recovery plans as they are now seen.

He raised the question of public sector subsidy to the bus industry. People are buying more cars than ever before and therefore there is less demand for buses than ever before and over £1 billion has been ploughed into various schemes into the transport subsidies for buses and allied vehicles.

Mr Barry Henderson (North-East Fife, C) will be sure that BL will be unable to look out any other potential vehicle builder who might wish to use that plant?

Mr Tebbit: Of course we would welcome it if it is possible for someone to take over the Bathgate plant. Naturally, we will do all we can to that end but the prospects are not good, although he will remember Mr Shore was steering the rescue of the company.

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Dallyell: Concentration of tools.



Miller: Fall in demand.

producing trucks for which there is no market that can save the business. They are alone in that belief.

Mr Hilary Miller (Bromsgrove, C) will confirm that the Government and BL board are making great efforts to keep the trucks division going in circumstances where there is such a sharp fall in demand and that the action recommended by Labour would be likely to lead to the downfall of the whole group by weakening successful elements by action needed for development to prop up parts of the enterprise which have no future in the market.

Mr Tebbit: Mr Miller is right. Increased investment at Bathgate, unless accompanied by massive closures of every other plant in BL, would result in increased losses and those would inevitably mean increased job losses before long.

Mr Robie Cook (Livingstone, Lab): This corporate plan is a clear breach of faith by management of undertakings they gave, and which the Government endorsed, to the workers as recently as two years ago.

Mr Tebbit: There has been no breach of faith between management and work force. The fact is that there is no sufficient customer coming forward to buy the trucks being produced.

Measures taken today are not to destroy but to save jobs.

Mr Derek Fatchett (Leeds, Central, Lab): The statement gives the lie to the Government view that economic recovery is on the way. If the workers had heard the minister they would have heard him say the word "regret".

Mr Tebbit: On mature consideration, he will understand that there is no good reason to put men and women out of work. There is no good reason to put men and women out of work.

Mr Paddy Ashdown (Yeovil, L): Many people will look at these tragic closures as clear evidence that if there is an economic recovery at all, it is too slow and we do not want to see the decline of the industrial base under this Government.

Mr Tebbit: He may have missed the fact that there has been a worldwide fall in demand for trucks.

Mr Anthony Beaumont-Dark (Birmingham, Selby, C): Mr Tebbit said that the Leyland workers do not want to see the Leyland plant closed. What is it to happen to the capital raised?

If BL is left on its own, creditors may feel the BL is not as viable as it was with Jaguar and we do not want the whole of the Leyland to be endangered for a once-for-all capital profit.

The future of the whole group must not be endangered by one sale.

Mr Tebbit: We are satisfied that the Leyland plant is a sound investment. The plan put forward by the BL board is one which, in their consideration, and in my consideration, too, is the one best calculated to ensure the survival of truck-making in BL.

He and some of his colleagues believe that by over-investing and

Stokes had told a select committee 10 years ago that British Leyland should not go to Bathgate.

Mr Tebbit said a great deal of the select committee's evidence was well worth re-reading.

Mr Kenneth Warren (Hastings and Rye, C) asked what chance there was of Jaguars falling into foreign hands.

Mr Tebbit: Arrangements will be made about that. They will be announced by British Leyland.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Stockton South, SNP): Are there any plans to sell off other parts, such as Unipart?

Mr Tebbit: As these possibilities arise I will inform the House.

Mr Bruce Milne (Glasgow, Govan, Lab): At the time of the last reorganization of Leyland trucks, a specific assurance was given about Bathgate. Mr Tebbit's statement will be met with a deep sense of betrayal which will be widely shared.

It was all the more nauseating because only recently Government ministers attending the Scottish Conservative Party conference had said how well the Scottish economy had done.

Mr Kenneth Lewis (Stamford and Spalding, C) asked if the Government were giving the idea of privatizing BL since it was selling the very successful parts.

Mr Tebbit: I do not think so. BL is behaving in exactly the same way as a private sector company if it was short of cash.

Mr Douglas Hayle (Warrington North, Lab): What are the imports of commercial vehicles now coming from the Far East?

Mr Tebbit: The market in Britain for trucks has fallen by something like 45 per cent from peak to trough. Leyland lost its market share very severely and last year when it crept up a little and continues to do so at the moment.

Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, C): Why is the UK bus and commercial vehicle industry looking out to international trade, particularly to the Japanese? Will Mr Tebbit carry out an inquiry to find out why?

Mr Tebbit said Britain and other countries had had a pretty thin time and the world recession. An inquiry was not needed. The Japanese were more successful because they made the vehicles which people wanted at the right price and delivered them on time.

Mr Donald Dewar, chief Opposition spokesman on Scotland, said there had been mysterious rumours in newspapers stating that Bathgate was to be saved by the personal intervention of the Prime Minister.

The present catalogue of disasters (he added) has whittled the but of Scotland and it is the most rank hypocrisy to talk of recovery of the Scottish economy.

Mr Tebbit said Mr Dewar should not expect him to know where rumours originated from. They did not come from anyone within the Government.

Mr Shore, applying for the emergency debate, said that in both of the areas involved unemployment was already high. The closure of Bathgate and Leeds would mean the loss, respectively, of some 1,800 and over 400 further jobs. Linked with the unemployment that would be created by these closures there would be ancillary and supporting job losses.

between his commercial interests and any services and studies he might carry out.

Mr Dennis Davies, Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament: The small defence contractors have expressed grave disquiet that Mr Levene might well have access to costs and prices on defence which would put them at a disadvantage in respect of tendering.

It is not quite scandalous and immoral that this man, who is chairman of a major defence manufacturing company, should be able to go back in less than six months with all that information in his head and sue it for the benefit of his own company?

Mr Patten: That is a wholly unwarranted slur on Mr Levene. Far from that, Mr Levene happens to be deputy chairman of the Defence Manufacturers Association which is the trade body of the small companies to whom he is referring.

The accession to the leadership of Hackney Council on April 28 of Miss Hilda Kean, aged 34, a teacher, is the latest development in a leftward drift for the east London borough. It remains to be seen whether this will produce a confrontation with the Government.

Last night's council meeting was her first as leader. She belongs to the hard left, committed socialists who believe that their leaders should act precisely within the terms of the party's manifesto. They have little time for middle-of-the-road Labour.

But the ousting of Mr Anthony Kendall, the former council leader, by 70 votes to 57 at the party's annual borough conference, was not part of a wholesale victory for her supporters. Hard left candidates lost the contests for deputy leader and chief whip.

But it was unlikely that the NEC will oblige.

Now that the left masters the majority among Labour councillors, they feel they have won the long running battle

Thatcher urges more miners to go back

COAL DISPUTE

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, criticized NUM leaders for failing to condemn intimidation working miners and their families.

She made clear during angry exchanges in the Commons on the dispute that tomorrow's (Wednesday) meeting between the NUM and the National Coal Board at Hobart House was one of a regular series to discuss what she described as ordinary things.

Should there be added to the meeting without preconditions, that could take place on a neutral ground.

Mr John Tawmatt (Bridlington, C) said there were many miners who would like to return to work but who were deterred by mass pickets which were in breach of the TUC's recommendation.

It is time the National Coal Board showed the same courage and resolution as Mr Eddie Stank (Barnsley, Lab) who has encouraged the miners to return to work.

Mr Tawmatt: The question of return to the civil law is a matter for the NCB to judge. Violence and intimidation are covered by the criminal law and that is a matter for the police to deal with.

It is ironic that trade unions were formed to protect their members from threats of intimidation yet those who could stop these attempts at intimidation fail to do so.

In the meantime, the police are continuing to exercise their powers in regard to picketing.

Mr Terry Fields (Liverpool, Broadgreen, Lab) How does Mrs Thatcher feel, having attempted to display to the world a caring mother's face prepared to travel anywhere in the interests of her children, that she sees miners' children and their families seeking sustenance from soup kitchens and charity?

Millions of people feel repugnance at Mrs Thatcher's attempts to starve miners' children. Is she not ashamed of her role as a disgrace to the cause of motherhood? Will she consider joining a closed monastery or as soon as possible to repent on her sins and reflect on her own humanity?

Mrs Thatcher: At present some 43

are working normally and 14 partially, in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lancashire, Staffordshire and Derbyshire.

More miners are working now than at the start of their strike. These people are being paid good wages. In good pay with good investment, and their families are flourishing. I trust others will follow their example.

Mr Cranley Owsley (Woking, C): Has Mrs Thatcher noticed how many of this country's steelworks are in this country and overseas are avowed communists dedicated to doing all the damage they possibly can to our society and our economy?

What country should judge the NUM's conduct of the strike and their reluctance to speak to the NCB (Noisy interruptions from the Labour benches).

Mrs Thatcher: There will be a regular monthly meeting between the NUM and the NCB tomorrow (Wednesday) at Hobart House. It is highly regrettable that those at the top of the NUM have not condemned the intimidation.

Mr Alexander Eadie (Midlothian, Lab): Why does Mrs Thatcher encourage Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of the NCB, to veto the meeting that was proposed to be held tomorrow? Mr MacGregor said it had to be at Hobart House or nowhere else when it is well known that the miners are not prepared to cross picket lines. (loud Conservative laughter).

The proposed meeting on pensions tomorrow had the venue changed on the basis that it had to be held in case there was trouble. Is there any sense in this?

Mrs Thatcher: There are some 50,000 miners working - working for themselves and the future of their industry and their families.

The meeting tomorrow is one of a regular six monthly series of meetings and I assure Mr Eadie that there are a lot of people working there. The meeting will take place at Hobart House to discuss the ordinary things and the chairman of the NCB will be there ready to take the discussion.

Should there be a meeting to discuss the dispute it would be a different meeting from this one in the regular six monthly series, a meeting to discuss the dispute without preconditions. That could take place on neutral ground.

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Commentary

Geoffrey Smith

The perplexing thing about Mr James Prior's radio interview is not what he said, but why he said it. It is easy to believe that every word he spoke was the simple truth, but probably is about time that a fresh person was brought in to run Northern Ireland, although it would seem to be appropriate to wait until the autumn before making the change.

He probably has done about as much there as he is going to do - though at this point he appears to have been referring to the security problems of Northern Ireland, not the possibility of a new political initiative. If this does turn out to be his last job in government, almost certainly will not be one of those who get frightfully upset and he does indeed have other things to do.

Yes, refreshing, though it may be that a minister should speak his mind so openly, it was still a pity that he did so. The obvious conclusion for anyone to draw is that Mr Prior has been thwarted by Mrs Thatcher, that he would like to make a more positive response to the Northern Ireland Forum report than she is prepared to endorse.

Such an interpretation would in fact be mistaken. Mr Prior has been careful not to get out of step with the Prime Minister on this issue, and the point has not been reached where it would be necessary for him to seek higher approval for an initiative. But the danger is that this is the conclusion which people will jump to in Northern Ireland and the Irish Republic.

Right to test the waters

I am not suggesting that Mr Prior has inadvertently scuppered a reasonable prospect for a political settlement. I do not believe that the Forum report has provided a new chance, though it will be right for Mr Prior to test the waters by consulting the various Northern Irish parties. But it will be unfortunate if a myth develops that a settlement might have been obtained if the Prime Minister had been prepared to give stronger backing

Howe accuses Labour of 'rudderless inconsistency' in EEC poll campaign



Geoffrey Smith

Accusing the Labour party of "rudderless inconsistency" in its European election campaign, Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday that Mr Neil Kinnock had made it clear that the party still stood by its commitment to leave the European Economic Community if its conditions could not be met.

At the Conservative Party election press conference in London, Sir Geoffrey and Mr John Gummer, chairman of the party, referred to the "credibility gap" created by Labour's new found "Europeanism".

"We should be told just how many Labour candidates in this election are in favour of continued membership of the European Community and of a directly-elected Parliament to which they are seeking election," Sir Geoffrey said.

He said that the idea of drawing up a new Treaty of Rome has secured no support from Europe whatsoever. "It is plain that the camouflage is already falling apart," he said. "Labour has abandoned what was paraded as a massive contribution to the debate on Europe's future."

"It shows the contrast between Labour's rudderless inconsistency and the government's plain, sustained argu-

ment in support of British interests and European interests, as they work together."

The Foreign Secretary echoed Mrs Margaret Thatcher's words about the need for a strong voice and strong leadership in Europe - offered by the Conservatives.

"The Labour Party wants a weak and ineffective Europe, if indeed they want to stay in Europe at all. They offer policies on defence and security which the electorate has already rejected."

"The Liberal and SDP parties want a weak, compliant Britain. They are offering a range of policies which, if the electorate ever found out about them, they would surely reject with equal emphasis," Sir Geoffrey said.

The Liberal-SDP Alliance, which began its campaign for the European elections a week before the other main parties, yesterday turned its fire on the Conservative and Labour manifestos and defended itself against charges of "Euro-fanaticism".

Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP president, described the Labour document as a "breath-taking con-trick" because on the one hand it called on the EEC member states to work together to pull Europe out of the slump, and on the other it made clear that Labour was still standing on the basis on which it fought the 1983 general election, when

it committed the party to withdrawal.

"The Labour Party's manifesto stands on its head the whole time," Mrs Williams said. The electorate was entitled to say to Labour: "Are you in or are you out?" because so far it had not given a straight answer.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said that the title of the Conservative manifesto - The Strong Voice in Europe - summed up the way Mrs Thatcher had dealt with the Community. What was required was not a voice but a policy.

In contrast to the Conservatives, the Alliance was putting forward a policy for Britain in Europe which would enable the Community to compete far more effectively.

Mr Steel said there was a saying that if a foreigner did not understand one just shouted louder. That seemed to be Mrs Thatcher's method of dealing with Europe; it did not work, and had not worked for Britain.

The Liberal leader said that the Alliance's positive attitude to Europe strengthened its position when it criticized aspects of Community policy.

Dr David Owen, the SDP leader, said that the Portsmouth South by-election, which the Government has chosen to hold on the same day as the European elections, was a top priority for the Alliance.



Sir John Betjeman's coffin being carried across moorland for yesterday's church funeral service.

Betjeman buried at his favourite Cornish church

Sir John Betjeman was laid to rest in torrential rain yesterday outside the tiny church where he had worshipped for most of his life.

Mourners were drenched as they struggled several hundred yards to St Endoc's Church, Trebetherick, on the north Cornwall coast.

Sir John died, aged 77, on Saturday at his holiday cottage near St Endoc's golf course, where he was a member. The course was closed for the day out of respect for the eccentric but lovable Poet Laureate.

The mourners included his widow, his son Paul, his

daughter, Mrs Camilla Lycett-Green, and his long-time companion, Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, a friend for more than 30 years.

The cortege parked on the golf course and the coffin was carried 250 yards to the private church service.

The vicar, the Rev Anthony

Gent, said Sir John was loved by the people of North Cornwall an area on which he based so much poetry. The congregation of more than one hundred sang Sir John's favourite hymns, "The Church's One Foundation" and "Dear Lord and Father of Mankind".

Rule change sought for foreign husbands

By Pat Healy

Race Relations Correspondent

A campaign to change immigration rules that prevent Asian and other women bringing foreign husbands to Britain was launched in the Commons yesterday with the backing of several Labour MPs and one Conservative.

Miss Clare Short, Labour MP for Birmingham Ladywood, said that the hardship caused by the immigration rules, introduced last year after the European Court of Human Rights found against the British Government, had not been foreseen.

Thousands of women, Asians in particular, were affected. They found themselves separated from their husbands with young children who had never seen their fathers.

She singled out as particularly "evil" the rule requiring a foreign husband or fiancé to prove that the primary purpose of his marriage was not to gain entry to Britain. It was an impossible test, which effectively meant that immigration officials could refuse anyone they wanted to, when ever they wanted.

Mr Trevor Skeet, Conservative MP for North Bedfordshire, agreed that the "primary purpose" rule should be modified, and said that it was time the immigration rules caught up with the changed social conditions in Britain.

Campaign for Europe: 3

Wider arena for Ulster parties

In the third of four articles on the forthcoming European elections, RICHARD FORD in Belfast analyses the struggle for votes in the three Northern Ireland constituencies.

At least Northern Ireland is not short of one thing - elections. The fervour with which they are fought and the willingness to turn out for the polls appears not to weary a population who, on June 14, will have gone to the polls four times in three years.

For the pollsters and academics it is an opportunity for up-to-the-minute data on shifts in allegiance within the two communities, though at times civil servants and Northern Ireland Office ministers must wish for fewer contests where parties must forever protect their political flanks from the extremists.

The European poll is a replay of the Assembly and General Elections with two battles taking place within one. At the hustings, Europe, the arguments for and against, will generally be a sideshow to the main event.

London and Dublin will be anxiously waiting to see if the Social Democratic and Labour Party can hold off the challenge of Sinn Féin for leadership of the nationalist and Roman Catholic community. Equally fascinating is the contest in the Protestant community to show whether the Official Unionists consolidate their lead over the Democratic Unionists.

There is no shortage of issues for each side to fight over. The New Ireland Forum report, union with Britain and the growing electoral strength of Provisional Sinn Féin, political wing of the provisional IRA, are the targets for both main Unionist candidates, while Mr James Kilgallon is making a crusade of saving the Northern Ireland Assembly, the only plank of his campaign.

The Democratic Unionist Party is committed to withdrawal from Europe which its candidate and sitting MEP Ian Paisley, opposes on economic, constitutional and religious grounds. The party claims that the EEC subsidises the Irish Republic has helped to decimate parts of Northern Ireland's agriculture and attempts to foist "alien moral standards" on Ulster.

His rival, Mr John Taylor, the Official Unionists' sitting MEP, is less vehement in his opposition but it against membership on the present basis.

Agriculture may be the one issue where the merits of

membership are discussed, particularly in the wake of the special deal given to the Republic for the milk superlevy. It has renewed arguments about whether Northern Ireland's agricultural interests are best defended by Britain or the Republic, which they have more in common.

Mr John Hume of the SDLP, the third sitting MEP, is campaigning on a strong pro-EEC ticket, like the Alliance Party, and believes Britain has not pressed the province's interests strongly. Arguing that the province is a net beneficiary of membership he argues that to withdraw would have "disastrous implications."

His main rival, Sinn Féin's Mr Danny Morrison, credited with first uttering the "ballot box and Armalite" approach to power in Ireland, is opposed to Europe, but, if elected, would take his seat. The party is committed to a sovereign socialist republic, believing it cannot exist while Irish interests are undermined by stronger member states.

Mr Morrison's strategy is to force the SDLP to debate Britain's presence in Northern Ireland and to concentrate on persuading those who previously voted for Mr Hume to switch to PSF. Having mobilized the Republican vote in recent electoral contests it now seems the real battle is beginning, with both parties anxious to capture new voters and win converts.

Mr Morrison said the election was part of an ongoing process for his party but for the SDLP it was "make or break."

The SDLP must stop Sinn Féin eating further into its vote. So it is of vital importance for the future of the party that Mr Hume keeps the 140,000 votes he got in 1978. Further erosion of the position - Sinn Féin took 42 per cent of the nationalist vote in the general election - could be a harbinger for next year's local government election, when the SDLP fears it may be eclipsed by the provos' political wing.

Mr Paisley, too, has problems. He will want to reverse his party's decline since the high point of 1979, when he got more votes than the other four Unionist candidates together and loudly proclaimed himself "leader of the Protestant people."

Tomorrow: Wales

Peer who forgot to take oath has no regrets

By Tony Sanstang

Lord Kadoorie, who was barred from making a speech during Monday night's debate in the Lords on the future of Hongkong because he had forgotten to take the oath of allegiance to the Queen, declared himself unrepentant yesterday.

Speaking at his suite in the Connaught Hotel, London, the crossbench peer, aged 85, told *The Times*: "Lord Rhodes put forward my views even better than I could have done. It was certainly worthwhile to be there."

The Kadoorie family fortune is founded on merchant banking in Hongkong, where Lord Kadoorie lives. He had travelled to London from Geneva



Lord Kadoorie

specifically for the debate, but unfortunately we missed the fact that one has to take the oath for each session. He had done so in 1981 and 1982, but he had been away last year and had not thought to arrange to take the oath before speaking on Monday night.

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	49	£20,105	£34,261	£202,052
£15	18	£24,858	£24,859	£41,512
	25	£12,205	£6,635	£10,371
	35	£6,057	£4,615	£7,272,205
	49	£28,017	£20,018	£55,925
£20	18	£30,557	£30,557	£51,972
	25	£15,176	£25,177	£70,339
	35	£12,205	£11,242	£17,573
	49	£40,182	£34,349	£171,045
£25	18	£40,557	£40,557	£72,257
	25	£20,017	£20,018	£55,925
	35	£12,205	£11,242	£17,573
	49	£40,182	£34,349	£171,045
£30	18	£40,557	£40,557	£72,257
	25	£20,017	£20,018	£55,925
	35	£12,205	£11,242	£17,573
	49	£40,182	£34,349	£171,045

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	25	£4,301	£11,922	
	35	£1,263	£2,052	
	49	£17,325	£102,958	
£15	18	£17,325	£102,958	
	25	£6,433	£18,261	
	35	£1,935	£3,114	
	49	£23,340	£138,700	
£20	18	£23,340	£138,700	
	25	£8,669	£24,606	
	35	£2,606	£4,191	
	49	£23,070	£111,171	
£25	18	£23,070	£111,171	
	25	£10,904	£30,848	
	35	£3,278	£5,275	
	49	£21,281	£93,010	
£30	18	£21,281	£93,010	
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US resigned to long wait for thaw as Russians retreat into isolationism

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

The White House was suddenly inundated earlier this year with a flood of mail from the Soviet Union. Sacks and sacks of letters arrived from children, students, teachers and workers around the country, all saying more or less the same thing — they wanted peace; the Soviet leadership wanted peace; why, then, didn't the Reagan Administration abandon its aggressively anti-Soviet stance and negotiate genuine arms reductions with Moscow?

This unexpected swelling of the White House postbag coincided with the Administration's own attempt to improve relations with Moscow, beginning with President Reagan's speech on January 16 in which he abandoned his traditional anti-Soviet rhetoric and offered "constructive negotiations" on arms control and other East-West issues.

Suddenly the word détente was back in vogue and the possibility of a US-Soviet summit conference this American election year was being considered seriously.

But in the past three months relations between the two superpowers have plummeted again, possibly to their lowest level since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

This month alone has wit-

nessed the Soviet boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics, Moscow's rejection of a West German appeal to resume arms control negotiations with the US, and the warning by Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, that the Soviet Union had increased the number of its nuclear submarines operating off the American coast and could strike US targets in eight to 10 minutes.

The tough line the Soviet Union is now taking with the Reagan administration has led to widespread speculation in the US that Moscow is trying to influence the outcome of the November elections, just as it tried to swing the poll against Chancellor Kohl in West Germany's election last year.

"The Russians can't bear the idea of another four years of Ronald Reagan and will do anything they can to prevent his reelection," said one non-governmental specialist on Soviet affairs. "But they are going about it the wrong way — pulling out of the Olympics merely strengthens Reagan's hand."

Soviet experts in the State Department, however, are not convinced that the Kremlin is deliberately trying to meddle in the US election.

They point to the fact that Mr

Reagan has had to deal with three Soviet leaders — two of them were ailing, and the third is still trying to consolidate his authority within the Politburo. "Everything's been going wrong for them," one senior official said. "The American economy is recovering and the rest of the West is following suit. Nato has defied Soviet threats and gone ahead with the deployment of new missiles. The Russians have been in the international doghouse over Afghanistan and the Korean airliner disaster, and their domestic problems are continuing to get worse."

In these deteriorating circumstances, the Soviet leadership had opted for a three-prong approach in its relations with the United States, the official said, first, there would be no renewal of nuclear arms talks for the foreseeable future; second, they would raise the level of war-scare propaganda, as Marshal Ustinov did this week, in an attempt to unsettle American public opinion; and, third, they would display a qualified willingness to consider American proposals for non-nuclear cooperation, on issues such as the "hot line" or conventional force reductions.

Leading article, page 13

65,000 more locked out in Stuttgart

From Michael Binyon Bonn

Union leaders and employers will meet in Stuttgart tomorrow in an attempt to end the growing strike in the car and engineering industries. Yesterday a further 65,000 workers were made idle when the employers enforced a lockout in factories in the Stuttgart area today. The employers' federation gave a warning yesterday that all such strikes would be illegal and a breach of union members' work contracts.

The union protested strongly against the lockout, and the West German trade union federation has called for sympathy strikes in the Stuttgart area today. The employers' federation gave a warning yesterday that all such strikes would be illegal and a breach of union members' work contracts.

Strikes in the printing industry also continued yesterday, after many morning newspapers failed to appear or came out in slim editions. About 7,500 workers again walked out in 60 printing plants, as their union leaders had a new round of talks with the employers.

Fierce controversy has broken out here over remarks to the Social Democrats' congress last weekend by Herr Erwin Ferlemann, the print union's leader. That the printers had deliberately avoided picking up papers that supported the left and the unions. Herr Heiner Geissler, secretary of the Christian Democratic Party, accused the union of waging a political strike and said that unless the SPD dissociated itself from the remarks, the CDU would bring the issue up in Parliament.

Meanwhile CDU leaders again warned the striking unions that they were endangering social peace.

● COPENHAGEN: Mr Poul Schlüter, Denmark's Conservative Prime Minister, said yesterday that his Government would not intervene to end escalating strike action and worker unrest, which is now creating chaos in the Danish capital and much of surrounding North Zealand and threatens to become nationwide (Christopher Follett writes).

The strike, which has stopped Copenhagen's buses from running for the past 10 days, has spread to encompass mass sympathy action, blocking motorways into the capital and preventing motorists from reaching their work.

Salvador trial tests America's policy

From John Carlin, San Salvador

The long-awaited trial is due to begin today of five former National Guardsmen accused of killing four American churchwomen three and a half years ago.

Investigations by the US Government have concluded that the men are unquestionably guilty. But in a country where members of the armed forces are rarely tried, much less convicted, for murder, the outcome of the trial is being viewed as a barometer of the changes American pressure is supposedly bringing to bear on human rights, the armed forces and the legal system in El Salvador.

A judge's report in December 1983, commissioned by the American State Department, concluded that the five Guardsmen "committed the crime and the evidence of their guilt is overwhelming".

According to the prosecution evidence, the five defendants intercepted the churchwomen, where runs and one lay missionary, on December 2, 1980 on their way from El Salvador's international airport to San Salvador, suspecting them of being "subversives". Having first changed into civilian clothes, the Guardsmen climbed into the women's van and drove off.

One of the five, Carlos Joaquín Palacios, has already confessed his guilt. He has said that he and his fellow defendants at today's trial were ordered by Sub-Sergeant Luis Colindres, also a defendant, to halt the van, take the women out, sexually abuse them and then execute them. This, according to Palacios, they duly did.

The confession was made in January, 1982 but it has taken until now for the case to come to trial, a source of continuous embarrassment to the Reagan Administration bent on providing ever higher quantities of military assistance to the Salvadoran army.

According to US Government reports, efforts to resolve the case have run up against deceptiveness, obstacles and

inertia on the part of the Salvadoran authorities. The State Department report by Federal Judge Harold Tyler implicates the present Minister of Defence — in December, 1980, the head of the National Guard — General Eugenio Vides Casanova, in a concerted effort by the armed forces to cover up details of the killings.

On January 26, 1982, General Jose Guillermo Garcia, then the Defence Minister, assured the US Embassy for the first time that the Guardsmen would go on trial "within a very few days". His statement came 48 hours before President Reagan was required to certify that El Salvador was making strides in human rights.

In the next two years, Salvadoran and US officials together issued ten more earnest public assurances that the trial was about to begin, often timed to coincide with congressional debates on military aid to El Salvador.

Mr George Shultz, the Secretary of State, strongly criticized El Salvador's judicial system in March last year, saying: "If they don't clean up their act, the support is going to dry up."

But it has not, although when Congress approved in November last year \$64.8m in military aid to El Salvador, it made 30 per cent of that conditional on a verdict in the churchwomen's case.

The trial is expected to be over within 24 hours. Under Salvadoran law the jurors — of whom there are just five — will never hear any witnesses testify and the defence counsel will not meet the defendants until the trial begins. The jurors will reach their verdict on the basis of portions of a written record of the evidence which will be read to them in a marathon session expected to last until night-time.

The prospect of a not guilty verdict — entirely plausible in El Salvador's traditionally bankrupt judicial system — has been viewed with profound nervousness at the US Embassy in San Salvador.

Doarte goes Congress, page 7



The women who died: Ira Ford (left), Dorothy Kazez, Maura Clarke and Jean Donovan.



Grassroots campaigning: The Rev Jesse Jackson tucking into a West Virginia family breakfast in the Appalachian mining town of Logan, while his fellow Democratic presidential contender, Senator Gary Hart (right) sits in on a junior computer class at a Los Angeles daycare centre.

MEPs want code to control Moonies

From Ian Murray Strasbourg

Should new religious groups, like the Moonies, come under the jurisdiction of God and conscience or under the harmonizing role of the EEC?

That was the question which took up more than two hours of the last session of the present Parliament yesterday, as MEPs debated a report by Mr Richard Cottrell calling for a voluntary code for controlling such groups.

Many MEPs said they had been inundated with letters on the issue. Although there was widespread concern about the impact of Moonie-type groups on European society, there was less than unanimity about whether they should be controlled.

The voluntary code would allow an individual to leave a movement unhindered, contact friends and family and enjoy normal freedoms in dealings with the outside world.

Mr Cottrell, Conservative MEP for Bristol, has been studying the Unification Church (the Moonies) and the Children of God for the past two and a half years. "What we are concerned with is the whole sorry chapter of human misery which has resulted from the practice of certain organizations," he said. "It is a miserable catalogue."

"It involves such revolting things as prostitution as a lure for both recruits and money, sexual abuse of children, coercion, mind-bending, brainwashing, the exhortation of recruits from these movements, which have a hungry appetite for money, to break the law at any opportunity."

Sir Fred Catherwood, Conservative MEP for Cambridge and Wellesbourne, confessed to having been tricked into writing an article for a Unification Church magazine. Since then he had been contacted by "a lot of very frightened people, trembling from some desperate hidden fear." He said it was time "to turn the spotlight of public opinion on to these fraudulent groups."

But there were warnings that the report could limit religious freedom. Mr Robert Jackson, Conservative MEP for Upper Thames, felt that Parliament had no right to pass judgment on people's beliefs. He quoted Queen Elizabeth I: "We should not make windows into man's soul." That, he suggested, was precisely what Parliament was trying to do.

And Herr Hans-Joachim Seidler, a West German Socialist, had reservations, though he condemned the "flagrant breach of human rights"

normally housed was being rebuilt. The sheriff would come and tell a man three days before he was to hang. The Death Row prisoners would then start singing African songs, often going on all day and night until the execution," he said. (As many as 100 people are sent to the gallows every year in the Pretoria prison.)

When he first entered prison, Mr Kitson was assigned to the least privileged category. He was allowed a visitor only once every six months. Over six years he worked his way up to A category, the most privileged group. The process is now quicker and privileges have improved.

By the end, Mr Kitson said, he was allowed one newspaper a day and 30 visits a year by two people at a time, each lasting for three-quarters of an hour, with a maximum of five visits a month.

Debts closing in on farmers

From Trevor Fishlock New York

It is a symptom of the way feelings are running in the prairie farming communities of America that a banker has taken to wearing a bulletproof vest.

Last autumn two small-town bankers, who foreclosed on a family farm in the Middle-West state of Minnesota, were killed by the farmer's son. The youth, aged 18, is now starting an 18-year sentence. He came from a region where many farmers are sliding into deep debt or bankruptcy, and bankers are often the focus of the resentment of frustrated and embittered people.

A way of life is changing on the prairies, traditional family farms handed down through generations, the economic backbone of life in many districts, are being squeezed out of existence.

Rural life changing as exodus from land accelerates

Middle-West newspapers are full of farm-sale and foreclosure notices. An increasing number of farmers and their wives, working hard but seeing the debt mount up, are cracking under the strain and seeking the help of mental health clinics.

More than half of America's 2.4 million farmers are in debt. Fifty-six per cent of those on the

books of the Farmers' Home Administration (FHA), the Government lender of last resort for farmers who cannot get money from banks, are behind with their payments, more than twice as many as four years ago.

The number of farm foreclosures is rising steadily. There were 844 in 1982, 1,347 last year, 349 already this year. Farm bankruptcies rose 11 per cent last year. Business in small country towns which depend on a healthy farm economy are closing down as farmers go to the wall. The character of rural life is changing with the exodus from the land, and there are fears that many towns will shrink.

Farmers have been particularly badly hit since 1980. They are the victims of high interest rates, the falling value of farmland in many places, the rising costs of machinery, fertilizers and other supplies and the stabilization or drop in the prices of farm produce.

During the boom years of the 1970s thousands of farmers borrowed heavily to make themselves more productive and competitive. Now that the bubble has burst, they are in trouble.

The Reagan Administration's farm programme was under heavy fire. Since President Reagan came to office, loans to farmers have risen from \$2.8 billion to more than \$13 billion. Overall, the farm support programmes are worth \$20

billion. This exceeds farm income.

Small farmers complain that only the rich and successful are benefiting from the Government's help. A former chief economist at the Department of Agriculture says the farm programme is out of control.

But farming has changed profoundly and the tide is against the smaller farmer of 200-300 acres. Most of the production and most of the money is made by a relatively small number of large farms. The leading one per cent of farms produce 30 per cent of all the output and make 60 per cent of the income.

Son lured bankers to the farm and shot them dead

At the other end of the scale there are smallholdings kept going because the farmer's wife has an outside job.

It is in the broad middle that many thousands of hard-working, devoted farmers have fallen on hard times and are being forced to quit.

And it was against this background that the dispossessed farmer in Minnesota and his son lured the two bankers out to their run-down farm by pretending to be prospective buyers. The boy was so obsessed with guns that he used to sleep with his rifle. He shot the bankers.

South African police raid homes of black activists

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

Security police raided the homes of many leading members of Azapo, the Azanian People's Organization, in a nationwide operation in the early hours of yesterday morning and confiscated large quantities of documents and books. No one was arrested.

Azapo is the main organization of the Black Consciousness Movement, and encompasses black Africans, Coloureds and Indians. In contrast to groups associated with the philosophy of the underground African National Congress, it repudiates cooperation with white liberals.

A spokesman at police headquarters in Pretoria described the raids, concentrated in Johannesburg, Durban and Cape Town and the Eastern Cape, as "a routine exercise of investigation" and refused to give a further explanation.

Observers could not recall such a concerted police action against Black Consciousness leaders since the aftermath of the 1976 Soweto riots and the death under interrogation in 1977 of Steve Biko, the

movement's most charismatic leader.

Dr Abu-Baker Asvat, whose home in Lenasia, an Indian township near Johannesburg, was among those searched, said: "Just about anybody I know with Azapo connections has been raided." He said the police came to his home at 3.30 am and left after 6 am, taking away 157 books, pamphlets and documents.

Azapo's vice-president in the Cape, Mr Peter Jones, and its National regional chairman, Mr Strini Moodley, were among a score of leading figures whose organization said had received unwanted early morning visits from the police. Not only books and pamphlets, but also video machines and typewriters were seized.

Mr Muntu Myeta, Azapo's publicity secretary, whose home was also raided, said: "We view this as a search for a form of intimidation and harassment of our membership. We have always operated overtly and we are not going to be intimidated."

New York gets £108,000 bail for Sinn Féin

From Our Own Correspondent, New York

Joe Cahill, a Sinn Féin official and former commander of the Belfast brigade of the provisional IRA, was given bail of \$150,000 (£108,000) by a New York immigration judge yesterday after being arrested for illegally entering the United States. His supporters began to raise the money to free him.

Mr Cahill, who is 64, and lives in Dublin, was arrested in the New York borough of Queens last week as he emerged from a car. He had with him a false Irish passport in the name of James Dowling, which bore a photograph of Mr Cahill wearing a wig. Immigration officers also found a wig in his possession. The passport showed that he had last entered the United States on March 10.

Mr Cahill had been refused entry to the country in 1971 after entering illegally.

Filipino priest cleared of murder

Bascolet (Reuters). — A court in the Philippines dismissed charges yesterday against a Filipino priest accused of the murder of a town mayor and four associates two years ago but refused a defence motion to dismiss charges against an Australian, an Irishman and six lay workers.

Judge Emilio Legaspi said the prosecution had failed to provide evidence against Father Vicente Dangan, aged 40, who went on trial in February.

The trial of Father Brian Gore, from Australia, Father Niall O'Brien from Dublin and the lay workers, all of whom pleaded not guilty, will resume on May 29.

Earthquake rocks Shanghai

Peking (Reuters). — A powerful earthquake rolled across parts of eastern China and rocked the port city of Shanghai. There were no immediate reports of damage or casualties but the area is densely populated.

Many people rushed out into the street after buildings swayed but electricity supplies were not interrupted.

South Africa at risk from thirst

Johannesburg — All South Africa's people would die of thirst unless the growth rate of the black population was curbed, Mr Sarel Hayward, Minister of Environmental Affairs and Fisheries, told Parliament in Cape Town (Michael Horsbly writes).

"The statistics show that we must drastically cut population growth — whether it is the black man's nature to do so or not."

Life saver

Santander (Reuters). — A pocket dictionary saved the life of Mr Michael Mummery, a Liverpool tourist here. One of two robbers stealing his luggage attacked him with a knife but the dictionary in his jacket pocket stopped the stab.

Mine bombed

Welkom, South Africa (Reuters). — An explosion believed to have been caused by sabotage ripped through several offices at a gold mine here causing extensive damage but no injuries.

Border threat

Rome (AFP). — Italian customs officers yesterday began an official work-to-rule in support of claims for more staff and bonus payments. Similar action in February led to an enormous three-week "freeze-up" of lorries at the borders.

Drugs warning

Karachi — Pakistan may introduce the death penalty for illegal drugs traders, Mr Mahmood Haroon, the Interior Minister said.

Boy escapes

Munich (AP). — A 17-year-old Polish boy escaped across the Czechoslovak border to West Germany yesterday but border guards arrested his 18-year-old companion. No shots were fired.

£220m award

Dhaka (Reuters). — Bangladesh, yielding to trade union demands to avert a strike due to begin yesterday, increased workers' wages by 70 per cent. The award will cost the country about £220m.

No sex, please

Stockholm — Women members of Sweden's ruling Socialist party yesterday called for the establishment of "erotic-free zones" in all work places. They said such zones would be like "no smoking areas" where men would not be allowed to regard women as sex objects.

Changes to Lisbon Cabinet imminent

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Prime Minister, has hinted that he may soon reshuffle his Cabinet. He made the admission at a hastily arranged press conference on Monday night intended to dispel rumours about coalition pressures regarding certain ministerial positions.

The Prime Minister admitted that talks were going on between the Socialist Party and the Social Democrats but he described these as "discreet meetings to discuss general government policies but not personalities".

He insisted that the decision who should fill Cabinet posts will rest entirely with him and his Deputy Prime Minister, Senator Carlos Mota Pinto, a Social Democrat.

Dr Soares also announced that the Government intended to introduce profound structural changes in the economy to prepare Portugal for entry into the EEC next year.

He claimed that the financial situation was now under control making these structural changes possible. Portugal's balance of payments deficit, for example,

has been reduced from \$3 billion (£2.1 billion) in 1982 to \$1.3 billion (£915m).

His Government, he said, intended to introduce in Parliament a plan to reduce the area of the agrarian reform zone and at the same time step up the distribution of land to private farmers.

He also discussed another plan now under study, to return to private ownership companies that were indirectly brought under state control by the nationalization of banks in 1975.

The Government intended to increase the capital of state companies by selling their shares on the market. Government-owned houses would be sold on easy terms to the tenants.

Speaking at the press conference, Senator Mota Pinto spoke of the need to make the country's labour laws more flexible. The no-dismissal law, which was introduced in 1975, has been a stumbling block to new investment and has led some companies to the brink of bankruptcy, he said.

David Kitson tells the story of 20 years in jail

From Michael Horsbly Johannesburg

"It's extraordinary. There are so many things to do, so much to take in. The choice is almost more than I can cope with," Mr David Kitson, who until his release on May 11 just over seven months before the end of a 20-year jail term was South Africa's longest-serving white political prisoner, is still savouring the wonder of freedom.

Wearing what looked like prison-issue blue serge trousers and solid black boots, Mr Kitson insisted — when I came to interview him in the Johannesburg home of friends he has been staying with — that we sit out in the sun in the garden, as if this was still a sensory experience of exquisite novelty.

Mr Kitson, white-haired, bespectacled and a fit 64-year-old, was jailed in December 1964 along with another white, a black and two Indians on a range of sabotage and other

charges. He admits to having been a Communist and a member of the high command of the underground African National Congress (ANC).

Remission for political prisoners — or, as the South Africans would say, those convicted of crimes against the security of the State — first became possible about two years ago. It was only on May 10, however, when a warrant came to take him shopping for new clothes, that Mr Kitson knew he was to be set free.

Born in Cape Town of British parents, Mr Kitson has both British and South African nationality and cannot leave South Africa until he has been issued with an exit permit by the authorities here. He expects the formalities to be completed within the next few days and then plans to return to Britain, which he last saw in 1959.

His son Steven and daughter Amanda (named after the black

nationalist slogan meaning "power") live in England with their mother Norma. "I gave my wife a divorce while I was in prison so she could live her own life. She did set up with another man, but it didn't last. Now she is waiting for me," Mr Kitson said quietly.

Mr Kitson can only speak for white prisoners — apartheid rules as rigidly inside prison as outside — but he said conditions "grim and primitive" 20 years ago, had greatly improved, bringing less squalid cells, less bullying by warders and more recreational and study opportunities.

The worst time, he recalled, was when he and a group of other white prisoners in the Pretoria complex spent two years and nine months in the same block as those, nearly all black, who were condemned to hang, while the part of the prison in which they were

normally housed was being rebuilt. The sheriff would come and tell a man three days before he was to hang. The Death Row prisoners would then start singing African songs, often going on all day and night until the execution," he said. (As many as 100 people are sent to the gallows every year in the Pretoria prison.)

When he first entered prison, Mr Kitson was assigned to the least privileged category. He was allowed a visitor only once every six months. Over six years he worked his way up to A category, the most privileged group. The process is now quicker and privileges have improved.

By the end, Mr Kitson said, he was allowed one newspaper a day and 30 visits a year by two people at a time, each lasting for three-quarters of an hour, with a maximum of five visits a month.

People's Army surrenders to love of insignia

From David Bonavia Peking

China yesterday announced that ranks, medals and orders of merit, abolished in 1965 by Mao Tse-tung, will be reintroduced in the People's Liberation Army.

The National People's Congress, meeting here this week, heard a report by Mr Yang Dezhi, the Chief of the General Staff, in which he also said that conscription in future would be compulsory, though not necessarily universal. The armed forces, numbering about three million, have recently had difficulty in recruiting young men and women of the right calibre.

For two decades military officers have been identified only by their command status for instance, regimental commander. The abolition of formal ranks is believed to have led to loss of morale

He could also send 40 letters a year to, and receive as many from, an approved list of correspondents. The contents were subject to scrutiny. Local newspapers were first permitted in 1980 and were uncensored. Foreign magazines also became available but were sometimes censored.

For most of the last part of his imprisonment Mr Kitson shared a section with a small group of other whites, consisting of single cells with a common eating and reading room and a small games room with a ping-pong table.

He kept his sanity by study. He earned several degrees by correspondence including mathematics and applied mathematics, political science and economics. He started a course in Russian, but it was stopped. "The problems of censoring my Russian essays proved insurmountable," he commented wryly.

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Genscher fails to change Kremlin attitude on cruise and Pershing

From Richard Owen
Moscow

Herr Hans Dietrich Genscher, the West German Foreign Minister, emerged empty handed yesterday from talks with President Chernomir, but said the West European dialogue with Russia must continue.

Herr Genscher, who also met Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, during two days of Kremlin talks, told a press conference he had received no hints that Moscow was willing to settle for anything less than the withdrawal of Cruise and Pershing 2 missiles from Europe as a pre-condition for the resumption of the Geneva arms talks.

He said Soviet-West European talks could not be a

Sakharov and wife 'both at home'

Dr Sakharov and his wife are both at their home in Gorky, M Yevli Vorontsov, the Soviet Ambassador to France, told M Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the Socialist Party, yesterday (Our Paris Correspondent writes). He had no information suggesting that the Soviet dissident physicist had been taken to hospital, he said.

substitute for Soviet-American contacts, and he had impressed on Mr Chernomir, America's willingness to negotiate.

Herr Genscher said he had raised the case of Dr Andrei Sakharov, the dissident physi-

cist who went on hunger strike in the town of Gorky on May 2. There are reports that Dr Sakharov was taken to hospital from his flat and is being forced. Herr Genscher declined to reveal what he had told Soviet leaders about Western concern for Dr Sakharov or how they had replied, noting that human rights questions were often better dealt with behind the scenes rather than "in the market place".

He said he had asked for Dr Sakharov and his wife, Mrs Yelena Bonner, to be allowed to see the doctors of their choice wherever they wanted, and that his plea for "positive treatment" was in line with EEC policy.

The TASS account of Herr Genscher's meeting with Mr Chernomir made no mention of Dr Sakharov. It emphasized the lack of progress, noting that Herr Genscher had given Natos' "well known position" on the missile deployments while Mr Chernomir had re-iterated the Kremlin's stand and outlined Soviet counter measures.

Herr Genscher had a frosty reception on Monday from Mr Gromyko, who accused Western leaders of displaying a false and artificial optimism about East-West relations and declared that the Nato deployment would form a dark chapter in the history of the 1980s.



David Carter: Boyish-looking killer

No parole for Briton who killed housewife

Pasadena (Reuter) - A jury of seven men and five women recommended that a Briton, David Carter, aged 21, be sentenced to life imprisonment without possibility of parole for the murder of a 51-year-old housewife.

A defence lawyer sat with an arm around the ashen-faced boyish-looking Carter, as he listened to the sentence that means in effect he will spend the rest of his life in a California prison.

Superior Court Judge Gilbert Alston set formal sentencing for July 3, but under state law he cannot change the jury's recommendation.

The defence filed an automatic motion for a new trial, but the prosecutor, Assistant District Attorney, Mr Robert Werner, said he was confident the request would be denied.

Carter, who came to Pasadena with his family from Buxton Derbyshire, was found guilty on May 2 of what Mr Werner described as a grotesque and horrendous murder of a neighbour, Mrs Gloria Black.

Police said her naked body was found in her bedroom with a butcher's knife in her back. She had been strangled with a cord and beaten.

Outside the courtroom, Carter's father, Mr Brian Carter, a chemical engineer, said: "I don't have many emotions left. I still believe my son is innocent".

Duarte promises he will never call in US troops

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President-elect José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador told congressmen yesterday that he would never ask for American troops to be sent to fight on Salvadorian soil. "It would be immoral to ask for the lives of young Americans", he said.

He was responding to the overriding fear of congressmen opposed to President Reagan's aggressive policies in Central America - that the United States could be drawn into Vietnam-type conflict.

He spent the day on Capitol Hill trying to assuage those fears, especially among congressmen who are reluctant to give new aid that he says could determine his shattered country's survival.

Almost everybody seemed impressed by him. He generally has a good reputation on Capitol Hill and his performance yesterday, all of it in fluent English, appeared to reinforce it. "I am here to ask that you have faith in me", he said. The

acid test of his performance will come in a House of Representatives vote, possibly this week, on an emergency military aid package for El Salvador.

He was repeatedly challenged by congressmen who fear that human rights abuses in El Salvador might be bolstered by continuing large infusions of American money. "I have pledged to my people that I am going to work hard to stop the death squads, to stop the abuses of authority and to stop the cultural violence that is in force in our country."

Señor Duarte is known for his active role in the past against right-wing power centres.

The immediate aim of his four-day visit to the United States, which began on Saturday, is to persuade the House of Representatives to agree to President Reagan's request for \$62m (\$44m) in emergency military aid.

Turks face questioning

From Razi Gardilek, Ankara

The martial law prosecutor here will question each of the 1,260 leading intellectuals who submitted a petition to President Kenan Evren and Parliament's speaker for the restoration of democratic institutions in Turkey, official sources have said.

The file on the petition has been sent by the martial law command here to the military prosecutor's office with instructions for the summons to be sent out for each of those who have signed the text.

The petition demanded an end to tortures and objected to the continues enforcement of restrictions on freedoms of expression

Sweden leads assault on nuclear weapons

From Christopher Mosley Stockholm

An appeal was launched yesterday by six non-aligned nations on five continents, spearheaded by Sweden's Socialist and disarmament-orientated Government, calling for an immediate halt to the testing and deployment of nuclear weapons.

The plea was in the form of a nine-point "joint declaration" which will be presented to the United Nations.

It was signed by Mr Olaf Palme, the Swedish Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi of India, President Miguel de la Madrid of Mexico, President Nyerere of Tanzania, the Greek Prime Minister, Mr Andreas Papandreu, and by President Alfons of Argentina.

It was due to have been issued simultaneously in Athens, Dar es Salaam, Mexico City, Delhi, Buenos Aires and Stockholm, but Mr Palme took advantage of different time zones to steal a march on his co-signatories and hold the first press conference in Stockholm, bolstering Sweden's claims to act as a focus for the disarmament movement.

The declaration called on the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain, France and China "to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, to be immediately followed by substantial reductions in nuclear forces".

Mr Palme admitted that the declaration contained nothing new, but its contents could be the subject of immediate nego-

tiation. "It is possible to achieve concrete results," he said, referring to "a gigantic nuclear overkill capacity".

Mr Palme said the main points of the declaration had been worked out by experts from the six nations concerned at meetings in London, though two countries who were to have signed - Canada and Romania - could not agree on the final text.

Last year another disarmament initiative by Mr Palme, calling for a nuclear weapon-free corridor in Central Europe, met with an unenthusiastic reception in the West, while being applauded by Moscow. But Sweden made a comeback in setting up the Stockholm peace conference, and a series of seminars and conferences on nuclear war have been arranged in Sweden this year.



Mr Palme: Stealing a march on the non-aligned

France's Euro-poll

Socialists fear huge domestic protest

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Despite desperate attempts by the Socialists to keep the European election campaign centred on European issues, it is clear that the French electorate intends to use the elections to record a massive vote of protest against the Government's domestic policies.

The latest Sofres poll gives the Socialists only 21 per cent of the vote. A further 13 per cent goes to the Communists, who obtained more than 20 per cent in the 1979 European Elections. However, the two main opposition parties, the Gaullist RPR and the UDF, which after much hesitation have formed a single united list under the leadership of Mme Simone Veil, have nothing much to shout about either. The latest poll indicates that they will obtain between 41 per cent of the vote, well below the 50 per cent plus that they had hoped for.

Little groups cause all four main parties to suffer

All four main parties are facing competition from more than a half dozen little groups which have sprung up on the right, left and centre.

The biggest threat comes from Jean-Marie Le Pen's extreme-right National Front. The party is being given 7 per cent in polls, but is itself predicting a score of at least 10 per cent.

The Front has never previously obtained more than 2 per cent in a national poll, but M Le Pen's stridently nationalist, anti-immigrant, law-and-order message is finding an increasing echo among the upper social echelons and some disgruntled middle-class professionals as well as among its more traditional *petit bourgeois* supporters.

Although Mme Veil is consistently voted the most popular of the opposition politicians, there are many on the right who will not vote for her. First, they say, she is too moderate. A member of the centre-right UDF, she sits with the Liberals rather than the Conservatives in the European Parliament. Secondly, as Health Minister under President Giscard d'Estaing, she was responsible for legalizing abortion and thereby

deemed guilty by some of the "murder of thousands of innocent children". And lastly, she is a Jew. A strong anti-Semitic current still runs under the surface of certain sections of French society.

Mme Veil has not been helped by the decision of two of the three main opposition leaders, former President Giscard d'Estaing and M Raymond Barre, to keep their distance from a campaign in which they see no benefits for their long-term presidential hopes. M Jacques Chirac, on the other hand, is campaigning hard for her.

New centre party will capture opposition votes

Some traditional opposition support will go to the new centre party, Entente Radicale et Ecologiste - set up by M Olivier Stirn, former president of the Parti Radical, together with M François Doublin, national secretary of the centre-left Mouvement Radical de Gauche (MRG), one of the Socialists' partners in government, and M Brice Lalonde, ecologist candidate for the French presidency in 1981.

The two main ecologist parties, which have finally got together for the first time to form a single "green" list, are not amused by M Lalonde's defection - and have been at pains to point out that they are the official ecologist group. The polls give them 4 per cent of the vote, with a further 4 per cent for the Entente Radicale et Ecologiste.

The Communists, who have always been somewhat antagonistic toward the European Community and who are vehemently opposed to its enlargement, are fighting what for them is a critical campaign on the back of the Government's unpopularity.

The Socialists are clearly floundering. They know they are in for a drubbing at the polls on June 17. But they have no real weapons with which to reply to the attacks from the right and left. All they can do is insist, as M Jospin has done, that five more or five less Socialist MPs in Strasbourg is not going to change President Mitterrand's policies at home by one iota.

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Muslims driven to retaliation after years of feeling guilty

From Kuldip Nayar, Delhi

Both Maharashtra and Punjab are in the midst of a fresh spurt of violence. Seven people were stabbed to death in Maharashtra yesterday, raising the total of dead to 132 in the past five days. In Punjab 12 people were killed and 22 injured in various shoot-outs and bomb blasts.

Official sources in Bombay said arson, rioting and looting continued in different parts of the city. They confirmed that the police opened fire in about 10 places on Monday night to quell violence.

Clashes between Hindus and Muslims and mob violence have been reported from Andheri in north-west Bombay. The curfew was relaxed however, in riot-stricken Bhiwandi, though the army is patrolling the streets.

Officials said that as many as 2,692 people have been arrested so far in Maharashtra, Bombay accounting for 1,425 of the total. More than 12,000 people have been rendered homeless.

In Punjab those killed yesterday included Assistant Sub-Inspector Hardyal Singh of the Punjab police in Jalandhar district and Municipal Commissioner Joginder Nath in Bhatinda district.

The increase in Hindu-Muslim

rioting underlines the Muslim tendency not to take things lying down.

In Bhiwandi, speeches made during the celebration of Shivaji day (Shivaji was a Hindu warrior who defied Aurangzeb, the Mogul Emperor) provoked the local Muslim population to hand down the saffron flag and fly the green flag at the main celebration venue.

The Hindus retaliated not only in Bhiwandi, where the Muslims, being 65 per cent of the population, held their ground, but also in Bombay, where the Hindu population is predominant.

The Indian Government's analysis blames the "ascendancy of orthodox leadership in the minority community" and attributes "Muslim aggressiveness" to "flow of large funds to revivify Muslim groups from Arab countries and the impact of the pan-Islamic consolidation taking place elsewhere in the Muslim world." But this is only one side of the picture.

The other side is that the Muslims feel insecure. Kept out of the mainstream because of their "past record" and suspicion about their loyalties, they are being driven to a feeling of separatism and desperation.



Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, during a flying visit to the riot-torn town of Bhiwandi, near Bombay.

An aristocrat above party politics

Germans get dream President

From Michael Blayon, Bonn

West Germany today elects as its sixth President since the founding of the federal republic a silver-haired figure who will bring political and moral weight to a largely ceremonial office.

Herr Richard von Weizsäcker, until recently the first Christian Democratic Mayor of West Berlin, appears in many Germans' eyes to be a dream candidate for the office. Cultured, religious, polished, a witty liberal from an aristocratic family of intellectuals, he has wide political experience, especially in forging contacts with East Germany when mayor in Berlin, and has been able to give the impression of standing above party politics.

He has been described as a kind of *ersatz* Kaiser for today's society, and is known to want to use his influence to bring

harmony into the increasingly polarized atmosphere of today's politics.

For this reason, he is the first presidential candidate to be unopposed by the main opposition party. The Social Democrats said they would nominate a rival if the CDU's candidate was anyone other than Herr von Weizsäcker.

However the Greens have proposed a 73-year-old woman writer who was active in opposing the Nazis but has lived for the past 25 years mainly in Rome. Frau Luise Rainer has no hope of beating Herr von Weizsäcker, but the Greens hope some Social Democrats may vote for her.

The new President will be chosen by a special federal

elective assembly, comprising the 520 members of the Bundestag and an equal number of people nominated by Land Parliaments. These nominated electors, who read like a who's who of German politics, do not have to be members of the Land parliaments and include trade unionists, local business and community leaders and retired or defeated federal politicians.

Herr von Weizsäcker, aged 64, made no secret of his desire to be President, a job for which he was the unsuccessful candidate against Herr Walter Scheel in 1974.

Herr von Weizsäcker will take over on July 1 from President Karl Carstens, who is not seeking reelection after serving the normal five-year term.

Sex training urged on Polish Army

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

The Polish Army, one of the mainstays of the Warsaw Pact, has been urged to introduce sex education classes for all conscripts to counter a nationwide boom in shotgun weddings.

A political instructor in a military unit, writing in the Army daily *Zolnierz Wolności*, points out that there are more than 300,000 abortions a year in Poland, that the number of divorces and unmarried mothers is growing by leaps and bounds and that many couples spiral into marriage after an unexpected pregnancy.

As with many military problems, it all boils down to the question of training. "The two years of military service offer a unique opportunity for a young man to catch up on his education in sexual and family life," writes Mr Krzysztof Pilawski, who first became aware of the problem when he tried to initiate a discussion on "my ideal woman" in his unit.

"The soldiers were ill at ease - it turns out that I was the first political instructor to raise the moral intimate aspects of personal life."

The whole project should be prepared and supervised by the Communist Party and the political apparatus within the Army, he says. Military doctors should give briefings on the "structure and functioning of the female body".

Army libraries should subscribe to magazines that deal with sexual problems (not *Playboy*, of course, but strictly non-imperialist publications like *Health*) and take books like *The Art of Love* out of the bookshelves.

Psychologists would be invited to visit regiments and explain the essential criteria for choosing a wife. After classes, non-commissioned officers could explain the academic content of the lectures in a simpler, more direct fashion in the soldier's clubs (the Warsaw Pact equivalent of NAAFI).

It is not clear what the Roman Catholic Church leadership will make of all this. But Mr Pilawski says that the classes will also combat the "moral nihilism" of Polish youth as expressed in "new wave" punk bands and serialized stories featuring "free love" in youth magazines. The local priest could hardly object to that.

Opposition in Philippines to boycott House

From David Watts, Manila

Many opposition MPs will not take their seats in the new Philippines Parliament until all outstanding allegations of electoral fraud have been resolved.

According to Mr Salvador Laurel, who leads the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, a majority of the opposition winners in Manila will boycott the new assembly when it meets for the first time in July. Rural MPs are likely to follow suit.

Mr Laurel Presented a string of complaints giving details of election abuses at a press conference yesterday and called for the impeachment of the Commission on Elections, which is responsible for the tabulation of the official result. The opposition has called for the annulment of the election in 21 provinces and the disputed results could affect as many as 60 seats in the new assembly.

There were allegations of widespread manipulation of voting in the electoral seat of the Defence Minister, Mr Juan Ponce Enrile. The press conference was held results were prepared a day in advance.

The latest official results give the New Society Movement 37 seats and 50 for the opposition parties and independents.

Law Report May 23 1984

Judges disagree on lawfulness of parole policy

Regina v Secretary of State for the Home Department, Ex parte Findlay and Others
Before Lord Justice Parker and Mr Justice Forbes
[Judgment delivered May 22]

The Queen's Bench Divisional Court was unable to agree upon four applications for judicial review that challenged the lawfulness of the policy of the Home Secretary announced in Parliament by way of written answer on November 30, 1983 which he intended to put into immediate effect with regard to the exercise of the discretion vested in him by sections 60 and 61 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 to release on licence those serving prison sentences, whether determinate or for life. The applications failed and were dismissed, and the matter would proceed to the Court of Appeal.

Mr Stephen Sedley, QC and Mr Edward Fitzgerald for the applicants; Mr Simon D. Brown and Mr John Laws for the Secretary of State.

LORD JUSTICE PARKER said that before reaching his policy decision the secretary of state did not consult the Parole Board as to the lawfulness of the policy as to be implemented.

The Criminal Justice Act 1967 provided, by sections 59(1) and (3), for the creation of the Parole Board and its duty to advise the secretary of state. Under sections 60(1) and 61(1) the secretary of state was given the power to release on parole determinate-sentence prisoners and a similar power for life-sentence prisoners.

The statutory framework made it clear that neither in the case of determinate sentences nor in the case of life sentences did the secretary of state have any power to release on licence unless recommended to do so by the Parole Board; that there was an additional precondition to the power in the case of life sentences, a consultation with the Lord Chief Justice and, if available, the trial judge, that, subject to a minimum period of 12 months all determinate-sentence prisoners became eligible for release on licence after serving a minimum of one third of their sentence; and that life-sentence prisoners were not subject to any minimum period.

Under section 60(5) the secretary of state was entitled to set up local review committees. In section 35 of the Criminal Justice Act 1972 the secretary of state was permitted to release, without reference to the board, prisoners within such categories as he might determine after consultation with the board. The effect was that any person serving over four years required, for release, a positive recommendation from the Parole Board while those serving four years or less could be released on the unanimous recommendation of a local review committee unless the offence involved violence, sex, arson or drug trafficking.

In relation to offences in cases where sentences of five years or more had been passed the effect was that the secretary of state decided that in exercising his discretion whether or not to release after a favourable recommendation of the Parole Board he would not, save in genuinely exceptional circumstances, grant release until the final review before release would otherwise occur.

The four applicants were serving sentences of over five years. Edward Findlay, serving seven years for armed robbery, imposed in 1981, was eligible for parole in March 1984.

Roy Matthews, serving nine years for drug trafficking, was eligible for parole in April 1984.

Peter Hogen, serving a life sentence for murder during armed robbery, imposed in 1969, was transferred to an open prison in December 1982, but following the announcement of the Home Secretary's new policy at the Conservative Party Conference in October 1983 he was transferred to a closed prison.

Roy Honeyman, serving a life sentence for murder by stabbing and robbery, imposed in July 1973, had also been returned to a closed prison. It was alleged that all the applicants had been or would be affected by the operation of the new policy.

The policy was challenged on two grounds. 1. The policy could not stand because the secretary of state was obliged to, but did not, consult with the Parole Board before formulating the policy; what consultation did take place did not cure the initial defect since it was consultation that led merely to implementation of a policy which the secretary of state was making the best of a bad job.

2. The policy was unlawful for several reasons even though it might not be vitiated by defect in the decision-making process. His Lordship said that the legal principles were not in doubt. The sole question was whether the views of the Parole Board were views which the secretary of state was obliged to seek before, and take into account when, formulating the policy.

The secretary of state was, so far as life-sentence prisoners were concerned, not obliged to consult the board before formulating his policy. What indicators there were that such matters were for the judiciary.

For prisoners serving determinate sentences, the judiciary were not to be brought into the question of parole at all nor was there any consultation with them.

It was thus impossible to suggest that prior consultation with the board was necessary before the Secretary of State could validly form a policy decision.

The policy in relation to determinate sentences was that the secretary of state would, both at the initial and subsequent review stages, consider whether there were or were not in his view compelling reasons to grant parole at an earlier stage. Times the circumstances and the reasons could be infinitely various.

In relation to life-sentence prisoners, the policy was that certain types of murderer could normally expect to serve at least 20 years in custody, that the gravity of the offence might require a still longer period and that other types of murderer could be so serious as to merit no less punishment. Consultation with the judiciary was necessary, and the policy was operated to satisfy the requirement of retribution and deterrence. The policy clearly involved

consideration of each individual case at an early stage whether the murder was of a specially serious type or not. There was nothing which thwarted the objects of the Act or in any way fettered the secretary of state's discretion, or amounted to a rigid rule. Nor was there rigidity in relation to prisoners serving determinate sentences.

The policy amounted to no more than the giving of more weight to the gravity of the offence and the related requirements of deterrence and retribution as before while leaving open earlier release where the additional weight so given was overridden by the existence of exceptional circumstances or compelling reasons.

In the result, the applications had to be dismissed, but it had to be made clear that while the secretary of state was entitled to apply the policy so long as he gave each case his full consideration, it did not follow that a decision to refuse parole despite a recommendation from the Parole Board could never be open to challenge.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that the 1967 Act made a fundamental change in the operation of the prison system in Britain by its institution of parole.

The secretary of state clearly had a discretion as to whether to refer any case to the board for advice or not, and a discretion whether he sought or rejected any recommendation. It was not that a prisoner should be paroled.

From the reports of the Parole Board, certain important features emerged. Each prisoner was to be regarded as an individual and separate case to whom the same criteria were to be applied as to any other individual prisoner.

Each prisoner's performance in prison was monitored so that his individual reaction to his sentence, together with other information relevant to his particular case could be taken into account in deciding whether he should be paroled or not.

3. The particular type of crime for which a prisoner was sentenced was only one of the many matters to be taken into account in deciding whether he should be paroled or not.

4. In the majority of cases, if the board recommended parole, then the Home Secretary would accept it. By his policy, the Home Secretary introduced categories of criminal whose release on parole was to be governed, not by consideration of their cases as individuals but by the types of crimes which they committed and the lengths of sentences imposed.

From now on, the judge had to ignore as before the incidence of parole in determining sentence but was now faced with the possibility that each prisoner did not have the same chance of having his case for release fairly considered at the same relative point in his sentence.

Further, the prisoner's legitimate expectation of receiving fair consideration of his case for early release at one third of his sentence was, if he was in one of the new categories, entirely frustrated. The prison service would find its task of monitoring the parole of prisoners in those categories a virtually useless exercise, as its intended object of giving the Parole Board the information on which it could decide individual cases, irrespective of the crimes committed, would be eliminated.

And the role of the Parole Board was reduced effectively to consideration of what were, in the light of the policy, compelling reasons. Its role was distorted and drastically reduced.

His Lordship concluded therefore that to provide for treatment of prisoners by categories other than those referred to in the statutes was *ultra vires* of the Home Secretary. A fundamental principle of the key role of the Parole Board could not properly be introduced without prior consultation with it.

By applying the new policy to prisoners already sentenced, that was a contravention of article 11(2) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948, since the new policy meant that some prisoners would serve longer sentences than they would have done had the policy not been introduced.

Clearly, the effect of the policy did amount to the imposition of a *de facto* penalty.

Finally, the policy was constitutionally improper in that it impinged upon and distorted the judicial function of consistent sentencing. Thus, criminals who deserved a life sentence for deterrence and retributive factors, the same period of incarceration could be treated differently as to the length of time they spent in prison, due now to the secretary of state's view of the deterrent and retributive factors involved.

The consideration of whether there existed exceptional or compelling circumstances could not be made in the knowledge that, in the case of life-sentence prisoners, if a judge took the view that the appropriate period should be shorter than 20 years, his recommendation could only be made in the knowledge that, for the particular prisoner at least, his view of retribution and deterrence was to be disregarded. The policy did not take into account the power of the judge to make a minimum recommendation.

Thus, if the judicial recommendation, fall short of 20 years, the Home Secretary had to disregard either the advice or his policy. His obligation to consult the judiciary by section 61(1) of the 1967 Act was, if followed that in such consultation the Home Secretary was in fact indicating that, unless the advice tendered on the retributive and deterrent elements coincided with his policy view, he would disregard it. That amounted to a transfer of his discretion which was not saved from unlawfulness by the use of the word "normally" in the announcement.

Therefore, both in its application to determinate and to life-sentence prisoners, the policy was unlawful and could not stand, especially because to implement such a policy would require parliamentary powers which the Home Secretary did not at present have.

Solicitors: B. M. Rosenberg & Co, Treasury Solicitor.

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THE ARTS

Max Wall, 'the greatest clown of his age', tonight appears in his first play for three years, opening in *Serjeant Musgrave's Dance* at the Old Vic: interview by Bryan Appleyard

Wistfully watching the sorrows of humanity

Into the life of Max Wall quite a bit of rain has fallen. So a draughty rehearsal room with a cloudburst pouncing on the glass roof is as good a place as any to reflect on his career. But then again, he hardly needs such effects to make the point. The lined, battered yet still elastic face provides ample testimony to his life and the human condition. Three marriages, three divorces, a bankruptcy and numerous career reversals all seem etched there. Never mind the props, he scarcely even needs to talk.

In fact quite often he does not bother, lapsing instead into a series of manic-depressive grimaces which he strings together like sentences. And the words, when they come, are quite often long quotations from Samuel Beckett - always from the play *Krapp's Last Tape* or the novel *Malone Dies*. Wall once starred triumphantly in the first and now performs two-hour readings from the second.

"I think," he explains, "there's a bit of Beckett that's in me. I think there's some little thing in him that I've got. A wistfulness, a sort of reflection."

It was Beckett who was to blame for Wall sitting in the Old Vic rehearsal room in the first place. A couple of months ago Wall travelled down to Riverside Studios to meet the writer who had been rehearsing the San Quentin Drama Workshop's production of *Waiting for Godot*.

London Weekend Television is making a documentary about the Beckett-Wall affinity, and some still photographs had to be taken.

While there he ran into Albert Finney, who offered him the part of the Bargee in *Serjeant Musgrave's Dance* at the Old Vic. Wall resisted, pointing out that he had just recovered from a bout of sciatica which had immobilized him. More of the same and he would be forced to leave Finney with a large hole in his production. But Finney persisted. Wall agreed and the show opens tonight. It is Wall's first play in three years.

If you include his first entry in his father's arms as a two-year-old wearing a kilt this year is his seventy-fourth in show business. It is a career which has included everything, notably a series of plays and one-man shows in the Seventies which resulted in him being labelled the greatest clown of his age. It also included a great deal of acrobatics, dancing and painful-looking funny walks, all of which he now blames for his sciatica.

"Thirty years ago it was all right. When I had a pain I just had an injection and walked back on to the stage. But now getting older means it gets worse. But I want to keep on working as long as I can. I work because I love the business, otherwise I wouldn't bother."

Sitting alone on a stage reading

from Beckett - the poet of paralysis - represents a suitable reversal of those wild music-hall routines. In fact his life as a whole has taken on a Beckettian purity. He lives in a flat in Lee Green - not quite the one room in which his second wife in her farewell note warned him he would end his days, but not far off. From there he contemplates, with little pleasure, the world.

"I spend time staring out of the window and philosophizing. You can't quite see the railway embankment in the summer because of the trees. I listen to Radio 4 quite a lot. I think it's a bit masochistic: every hour the dreadful news, somebody dying, somebody being killed. I feel sorry for the human race and I have no way of expressing what I feel. I can't cry. I haven't cried for years. I feel numb about life, about the unfortunate people, the dreadful killings, the whole thing."

It is perhaps as well not to forget that he is, after all, a funny man. And laughter, while not exactly providing consolation, may be said to do something to balance the equation.

"From what I hear people say I suppose I've done something to make some lives better. Otherwise I'd be taking money under false pretences. Old gentlemen come up to me sometimes and say 'I remember seeing you when I was young'. I get wonderful letters from people and great big mad types

tell me about the love they feel coming out of me..."

It is a vague sort of definition but any more precise analysis of the Wall presence is hard to come by. Many have tried, usually only to give up and recommend people to see him in the flesh. The best you can say is that he seems triumphantly impervious.

Physically and psychologically he suggests a man to whom everything has been done, who has achieved a sort of irreducible minimum, a condition into which further tragedy can only be admitted as comedy. It is at this level that his comedy of the grotesque functions. His distorted walks and grimaces are devoid of any need to charm or soothe. Language, stripped of its functions of communication or social glue, becomes laughable. He dwells obsessively on its oddities.

"Up north some mother will say to me 'Did you notice my daughter had thickened out, Mr Wall?' - that's so funny. 'Shot-up' is another one they use."

"I remember when I lived in Jersey. The woman next door was Irish - her husband was a policeman. I was living there on my own and she said 'I don't know why you're in there by yourself and nobody comes to see you - you should get yourself a housekeeper', and then she went..." He mimes a huge, lascivious wink. "I said no thanks. Two people have actually

been to see me - the lady who runs the mentally handicapped school and the plumber." It was so funny because neither had anything to do with the other... sort of random."

Wall's is a strange, inexplicable vision of the world which, having been translated into all the varieties of popular entertainment, has found a new respectability in the last ten years. His enlistment into the select coterie of actors endorsed by Beckett and the critical recognition of the sheer virtuosity of his comedy have combined to endow him with a peculiar legendary status.

But the two sides of his career - the music-hall star and the angst-ridden Seventies hero - are not real to him. They both just keep him in work. Yet in his "philosophizing" there is perhaps a sign of the itch to define his own significance, to endow his craft with meaning.

"I feel sorry for humanity - though I usually add the line 'and I take the liberty of including myself'. Look at that thing up there" - he points to an old poster advertising a "Hamlet Festival" on the wall of the rehearsal room - "... poor Fay Compton. That lovely woman, a lovely actress, where is she now? That makes me very sad indeed."

"They say there's no such thing as a self-confessed cynic. That's what I think and that's why I love Beckett, especially *Waiting for Godot* - that thing about always waiting."



Photograph of Max Wall by John Voss

Mayfest in Glasgow

Infectious vitality and virtuosity

Glasgow's two-week long Mayfest has expanded considerably in scope in its second year, one result being that it has brought to the city some original and inventive theatre previously unseen in this country.

From a remote mountainous area of Cuba came Teatro Escambray. They make an exuberant entrance, challenging and coaxing the audience out of impassivity with a prologue of Latin-American music which simultaneously establishes both the main attraction and the main defect of their performance: the infectious vitality and technical virtuosity that is counteracted sometimes for the audience by the faint feeling of looking in on a private party.

In the history of *Ramona*, a factory woman whose nomination as "best worker" is questioned because of her uncertain morals, they use a sequence of episodes which draw on extensive stylization. Confrontations are painted in strong, bold colours. Teatro Escambray rely entirely on their delivery to sustain interest and comprehension, and they succeed for the most part with their rhythmic variety of pace, their effective use of space, balancing grotesque dissolve and solidify into clear visual images, and their inclusion of a cheerful Latin-American "chorus".

From Germany, Nuremberg's "Pocket Opera" brought an anarchic production of Donizetti's *Lucresia Borgia*. It creates a parody by dwelling unhealthily on a plot which demands a suspension of disbelief, and by evoking the disbelly, all too familiar to those members of the audience acquainted with productions of uncertain merit.

This one is mounted by an eccentric old lady who inhabits a drawing-room littered with grotesque objects and peopled by bizarre servants. The tale of the renaissance poisoner who murders her son, having taken him as a lover, is made to unfold with the appeal of a silent-movie melodrama. It is played out by the servants who, after a rather laboured exposition, become increasingly



Lucresia Borgia, in the anarchic Nuremberg version

macabre - as does the never-ending supply of preposterous instruments of torture, which drip, ooze and issue forth noxious substances throughout. After a succession of magnificent deaths only the old lady is left, sitting complacently on a stage littered with bodies and suffused in mist.

At the centre is the ebullient Elizabeth Kingdon in outrageous eyelashes, exuding a particularly nasty quasi-innocence and detachment. Equally strong is her husband Alfonso (Nandor Tomory), counteracting Klaus Ullrich's suggestively sinuous manservant. Rescued for four musicians, the performance is musically confident enough to

support the spoof. Pocket Opera's mischievous hyperbole greatly appealed to their audience, but I profess scepticism about their stated intention to make opera more "accessible".

The 7:34 Scotland company's Mayfest production is a new version of Robert Tresselt's novel *The Ragged Trousered Philanthropists*, with its account of the struggle of the young house painter, Frank Owen, to impress upon his intransigent workfellows the urgency of socialism.

Archie Hind's relocation of the action in Scotland, 1900, works well, very rarely giving the impression that the translation is wearing the text. He

successfully compresses the action to provide the plot and pace that develop only slowly in the novel, and lays emphasis on humour to make palatable the drier theoretical episodes, but inevitably loses something of the scope of the novel in so doing. Tresselt's accounts of his workers' home lives are dispensed with rather summarily. Finally, Mayfest provided the rare opportunity to see a fine performance from Whoopi Goldberg, a lithe and irrepressibly able black Californian. Her humour is intelligent and affectionate: the people she portrays exhibit simple incredulity at life's absurdities.

Sarah Hemming

Concert

Japan Music Pool

Purcell Room

Of three works new to Britain by Japanese composers in Monday night's concert, that by Hikaru Hayashi made the most impression on this listener. Its title, *Play III*, puts it in a sequence of chamber works by the Tokyo-born composer, who is in his fifties, and it is an engaging setting for soprano, clarinet and piano of three nature poems in dialect by

Kenji Miyazawa, in which a Japanese style of vocal delivery is matched to tempered western scales.

In the second song, translated as "The Wind-child", the rapid alternation of full and half voice by the singer, Takako Selby-Okamoto, created a tone-picture of explicit character in association with the instrumentalists. They in turn intensified the quiet vocal lament at times on one note, rhythmically subdivided, which characterized a premonition of death in the sad loneliness of the last song.

"Snow on Kurakake Mountain".

The clarinetist, Teruaki Matsushiro, with the hard-working pianist, Keiko Tokunaga, had a more testing contribution in *Pundarika* by Ryohei Hirose. This rhapsodic and sometimes dramatic work, with extensions of clarinet technique into devices such as overblown chords, was said to reflect impressions of an Indian visit. Some influences of Indian ragas might be discerned in the writing, but the long clarinet lines over supporting keyboard

harmony were attractive for their own sake.

It was difficult to know why Yavoi Kitazume should so deny his heritage as to write a blandly western and backward-looking Sonatine for clarinet and piano. The soprano also sang Ned Rorem's *Last Poems of Wallace Stevens*, in which the often passionate cello playing of Julia Walker was the strongest feature, and ended with an account of Schubert's "Der Hirt auf dem Felsen" that evoked a very blustery day on the heights.

Noel Goodwin

Cannes Film Festival

Tragically topical

relentless escalation of sectarian conflict into violence and bloodshed, is a tragically contemporary theme. The story centres on a personal triangle: an enlightened, cultured, English-educated Hindu Zamindar, his young wife, just discovering sexual emancipation and political awareness, and the Zamindar's lifelong friend, now a militant nationalist.

The staging (mostly concentrated on turn-of-the-century interiors) and the finely wrought performances evoke a world in which the traces of empire are ineradicable, and

tolerance, rationality and goodwill are soon to prove powerless against a dam-burst of long-suppressed resentment.

The intellectual life of aristocratic India seems strangely more sophisticated than that of Seventeenth-century America in *The Bostonians*, a loyal adaptation from Henry James, directed by a one-time protégé of Satyajit Ray, James Ivory. Ivory and his collaborators, Ismail Merchant and the writer Ruth Praver Jhabvala, are the cinema's true cosmopolitans, as much at home whether their scene is England (where they are offi-

cially based), India, France or the United States.

Ruth Jhabvala's screenplay might have been a little more economical and a little less deferential and still effectively have conveyed the tug-of-war for possession of the heroine, Verena, between the new feminists of Boston and old-style love and marriage in the shape of the impeccably lawyer Mr Ransome.

No matter: the flair with which the film visualizes the salons and society of James's world is a constant pleasure, and to the last extra the casting is exemplary. Verena is played with clever hints of ambivalence by a newcomer, Madeleine Potter. The competitors for her soul are Christopher Reeve and Vanessa Redgrave.

David Robinson

Television

Effervescent enmity

When Atlanta, Georgia, went dry in 1886, John Pemberton had the answer: a drink with the basic ingredients of carbonated water, sugar, caramel colouring, phosphoric acid and caffeine - Coca-Cola. Not knowing the real thing, Mr Pemberton sold his title in it for \$2,300. It was sold again in 1919 for \$25m, grew to proportions only a computer could digest and, but for Pepsi Cola, would surely have inherited the earth.

Coca-Cola were litigiously hard on competitors but Pepsi, concocted by a Carolina chemist in 1909, proved an unquenchably effervescent rival. On occasion it seemed about to be wiped out but in the depressed Thirties established itself as the friend of the thirsty unemployed. After the war it launched an advertising campaign exploiting affluence and moved itself "from the kitchen into the lounge".

Coke had a good war. No

American serviceman, it decided, should be out of reach of a bottle. The government gave it priority and bottling stations were set up near front lines. The Coke conquering heroes sold the habit wherever they went. The Nazis had appointed Coke's man in Germany head of soft drinks for Europe. He produced Fanta. Postwar, it rejoined the fold.

Both Coke and Pepsi have powerful friends. President Nixon repaid Pepsi's previous kindnesses by handing them Russia, Coke, presumably gulping, had to await Jimmy Carter before making a suitable riposte. He helped with China.

In Central's *Burp! Pepsi v. Coke in the Ice-Cold War* last

night, John Pilger reported on the history, growth, mutual dislike and potential for international machinations of these sugary Titans. He explained how important the White House had been to each. Democratic presidents, it seems, favour Coke; Republicans, with the eccentric exception of Ike, Pepsi. One of the latter's warriors was Senator Joseph McCarthy, who went into action on their behalf when sugar supplies were threatened.

Mr Pilger, normally seen in more harrowing locales, was in a good humour for most of the programme, though he did get to the top men to hurl a few bouncers about company influence in Chile and Guatemala

and about the possible hazards of over-selling the benefits of their products in Third World countries to the detriment of proper nutrition.

You do not get to the top in either company unless you can keep your eye on the ball. For the most part, Mr Pilger was adroitly, though by no means disrespectfully, played but his overall game was well worth watching.

BBC1 was also on the American trail, some weeks after Channel 4 who, on the whole, did better, with *She Married a Yank: The Story of the GI Brides*, a subject of minor historical interest. You have to be in your fifties to remember the fuss; under that, it must amaze. The producer Jonathan Gill did well enough but would have done better had he not been so easily persuaded to digress.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Classic character of the English stage

The Prime of Miss Jean Brodie

Royal Exchange, Manchester

Timed to a nicety, John Dove's intelligent and hugely enjoyable revival, featuring Eleanor Bron in her prime, suggests serious thoughts that here is another great classic character of the English stage.

Even if this is an adaptation (Jay Presson Allen) of a novel (Muriel Spark), Miss Brodie is a rich and ambiguous enough personality for actresses to

tackle for generations to come: great in her power to inspire, ironic in her fall, fearfully posing the perennial problems of a teacher being as complete a person as he or she ought to be, an unforgettable tribute to the teachers (almost all of us remember at least one) who changed our lives, and a warning that even the most confident influence does not always foresee its own consequences. Could you ask more from a play?

There is, of course, a great deal more, including a precise evocation of an Edinburgh young ladies' academy in the

1930s. Stephen Doncaster's trucked sets whisk classrooms, terraces for liberated picnics and frosty headmistress's sanctuaries on and off with wonderful speed and Mary Wimbush (too rarely seen in the theatre) represents, without caricature, the balance of authority against a mistress who defends not only Giotto but (that "prophet figure" like Thomas Carlyle) Adolf Hitler.

And, if ambiguity is the stuff of drama, there is more of it in Sandy of the terrible insight (Valerie Whittington) who, at master (James Aubrey) and, with fatal consequences, damns

her as plain after the first kiss and paints her in Brodie's likeness.

Miss Bron's command and wit in the early scenes fulfil all expectations, flirting masterfully with Hugh Ross's endearing music teacher in weekends on the lake at Cramond, but always guarding the seeds of self-deception and despair. And, as a former pupil transformed to an ineffably ancient nun whom no worldly things can surprise, Madeleine Christie beautifully frames the story with an irony both sweet and chilling.

Anthony Masters

Never in My Lifetime

Soho Poly

I have been waiting for Shirley Gee to take the theatrical plunge ever since reading her fine radio play *Typical Lady* (which won the 1978 Giles Cooper Award); and I am disappointed to report that *Never in My Lifetime* is a much less assured piece of work.

The theme is the agony of Belfast, simplified to a two-sided war, and seeking to arouse a sense of horror and futility through a standardized contrast between past-obsessed

Irish nationalists and British boys doing a professional job.

To get this across, Mrs Gee presents two parallel couples from the opposing sides: a pair of Irish girls, and two British soldiers. The fiercely republican Maire (Gayle Runciman) is matched against the dead regimental Charlie (Richard Graham). When the backsliding Tom (Michael Packer) falls for the Brit-fancying Tessie, both are recalled to the life of duty by their partners, with the result that both the soldiers die in an IRA ambush while Charlie's wife and Tessie's mother are left grieving on the sidelines.

Apart from the fact that this neatly-arranged catastrophe

leaves no space for the Orangemen, it also involves the characters in a rigid scenario that gives them small chance to breathe. The wife has to torment her departing soldier with pleas for her unborn child.

Charlie has to declare his role by saying things like "I've got a commitment" before engaging in stilted barrack-room rudeness while painting out Falls Road graffiti. Maire, to steel herself with a litany to Wolfe Tone and Connolly.

What does arouse horror is Mrs Gee's catalogue of Belfast reprisals. She does not mention death much; instead she dwells on legs turned to dog-meat,

snapped spines, mouth and genitalia slittings, and other lates awaiting those who defy the tribal pattern and make human contact. Curiously it is the women who linger over these atrocities; and it is only the women who express hatred.

Kate Bincly, as the mother, imports a strong flavour of O'Casey's Dublin into Susan Hogg's production.

Irving Wardle

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SPECTRUM

Blunt and other bad bets

Many people, I suppose, suffer blows which seem devastating, crushing and beyond belief. I have had three such blows, the last nearly 20 years ago when I was told by "the authorities" that a former close friend of mine, Anthony Blunt, had confessed to having been a Soviet agent for many years. I found it almost impossible to believe and childishly, felt like telephoning Blunt to ask him if this appalling news was true. But there was no doubt, and why should they wish to play a cruel and meaningless practical joke on me? What might I be stimulated to confess in return? The short answer was: nothing. As "they" knew, I was not a Soviet agent.

I think I first got to know Blunt about a year after I went to Cambridge as an undergraduate. Like many others, I was immediately impressed by his outstanding intellectual abilities, both artistic and mathematical, and by what, for want of a better phrase, I must call his high moral ethical principles. I knew or suspected he was a homosexual, but I saw no reason why this characteristic should conflict with the others mentioned above.

When I refer to his high moral or ethical principles, I mean that he was one of those rare persons, like Leonard Woolf, to whom I might have gone for advice when in doubt about some particular course of action.

Blunt seemed to me a somewhat cold and asocial figure but with a sense of humour. He was an excellent conversationalist and a habitual party-goer. I don't ever remember having seen him the worse for drink though in later years I heard that he drank a great deal.

I was very ignorant about politics and ideologies in those days, being, so I thought, too busy with my

MY FRIEND THE SPY AND £100



scientific work, sport and social life to have much time for anything else. I remember, very vaguely, once thinking that an article about porcelain by Anthony Blunt in the *Spectator* or the *New Statesman* - I forget which - dragged in Marxism in a way I thought unnecessary and irrelevant.

I have never kept a diary so when I cast my mind back more than 50 years, little remains except isolated and somewhat trivial episodes. I remember Blunt asking me whether I would lend him £100. It seemed quite a lot of money in 1932. What did he want it for? To buy a painting by someone called Poussin. Blunt said: My father had told me - or my mother said my father believed - that if humanly possible, one should never lend people money as it almost invariably made them

hate you. You should give them the money if you could, and if it could be done without embarrassment. So I gave Blunt £100. Perhaps I shall soon see the Poussin, for the first time, in the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge.

Blunt joined the Security Service during World War II some time after me, and our paths rarely crossed because I was concerned with bombs whereas he, after a brief incubation period, became involved in highly secret work, so secret that the weathers will see that it is not disclosed, even after 30 years.

Blunt inevitably came into contact with a close friend of mine at the top of the Security Service, G. M. Liddell, a brilliant, sensitive and delightful man whose image, I am sorry to say, has become somewhat tarnished, with no justification, by what are nowadays called investigative reporters. If I am sure that anyone was loyal to his or her country, it was Guy Liddell.

The "authorities" knew, of course, that many years before, I had been a close friend of Blunt, though we drifted apart in about 1950, and they were therefore interested in anything, anything, I could tell them about him, his friends and acquaintances. So appalled was I by their news, as I am sure they expected, that I felt it essential to help them in every possible way; and this I did within the limits of an imperfect memory. Curiously, perhaps, this did not make me cast doubt on any of those for whom I was already prepared to put my hand in the fire.

You never get over a blow of this sort. What about John, Peter, Thomas and so forth, one asks oneself? The Intelligence Services ask the same questions and, of course, many more. In their world the file is never closed.

"I do not mention anyone alive. Otherwise some unwitting omission might cause offence."



Rothschild, third Baron, Nathaniel Mayer Victor, banker, biologist, creator of the Think Tank, collector of rare books, and now author of his own reminiscences - from a Harold Wilson memo to the secrets of the fruit machine

When I first became head of the Think Tank I visited a number of ministers and said to them, "You now have a new machine: is there anything it can do for you?" (because the Think Tank served the Cabinet and not only the Prime Minister). Sir Alec Home, then Foreign Secretary, said, "You couldn't reduce the amount of paper that comes onto my desk could you?" Mr Heath had his eye on this question, as he has recently said, but we did look a bit into an allied problem, form-filling: we never got very far with it because other things intervened. All I remember now is that the envelopes for the Health Service designed for people's medical records were such that any X-rays they had taken could not be fitted into them. I am sure someone has changed that by now. I am equally sure that form-filling is still a national disease and one which is more than ready for surgery.

When I put the same question - how can the Think Tank help you - to the Home Secretary, Reginald Maudling, he replied, "You should take a long hard look at the List of the Great and Good", the catalogue in which are recorded those considered to be suitable or, if not suitable, deserving or desirable for public appointments. I may be wrong, but I thought I detected some resistance on the part of the authorities to the Think Tank as we all now know if we didn't before, a very precious and delicate commodity, and the List of the Great and Good is jealously guarded, no doubt for good if not great reasons. Patronage is not for outsiders. As one of the civil servants concerned with administration in the Cabinet Office said to me soon after I went there: "We have quite a few of your sort

THANKS FOR THE MEMORIES



through here. They come and they go." Clearly, they came too often for him, and could not go soon enough. Another conversation with a Cabinet Minister whom I shall not name went along somewhat different and unexpected lines. As the Minister began to talk, before I could say why I had come, I started to have a very curious feeling, somewhat akin to a faint, to the experienced by people who have taken LSD. Gradually it dawned on me that the Minister was under the impression I was Solly Zuckerman. Overwhelmed as I was by this unexpected and undeserved compliment, it made communication on the subject I had in mind rather difficult. Nor was I capable of reproducing Solly's Sengall-like power to manipulate ministers to his way of thinking: no Sollyisms came to mind. Not even a Sollyism.

I could not, of course, tell you about the reactions of Sir Alec and Mr Maudling to my questions without getting their permission, which I have done, and this prompts me, again with permission, to describe my first meeting with Mr Heath, which, of course, took place at No. 10. The conversation went as follows:

Mr Heath: "It's funny we have never met before." Then there was a sort of row of dots. I could not think what to say; after a while, I said, rather desperately, "Prime Minister, do you not think it would be better to have an economist in charge of this Unit?"

Mr Heath: "I did economics at Oxford." Another row of dots. Again after a while, I said rather desperately: "Prime Minister, could you give me an example of the type of problem you want the Unit to tackle?"

Mr Heath: "Concorde." At that moment I thought, perhaps wrongly, that I detected some anguished vibrations emanating from Sir Burke Trend and Sir William Armstrong, as they then were, who were hovering in the background. There was some justification for their anguish, if I did not imagine it, because an hour beforehand they had told me it was precisely things like Concorde that the Government Think Tank would not be expected to study.

While I was still feeling the vibes, a secretary came in and handed the Prime Minister a piece of paper which he read with some signs of displeasure, and said, "Oh well, I had better see him." Turning to me, he concluded the interview by saying, "Let me know if there are any other points." Those 'other points' came quickly enough.

Lord Rothschild's Random Variables is published this week by Collins

My most recent job, for the last two and a half years, has been to be chairman of the Royal Commission on Gambling. It has proved to be a most arduous and complicated job. Not being a gambler and never having been to a race-meeting or casino, there was much for me to learn. Napoleon, I think, said we were a nation of shopkeepers. A nation of gamblers would be more appropriate, for reasons I shall now justify. The percentage of our adult population that gambles some time or other is about the same as the percentage of adults who engage in sexual intercourse. That, of course, is the statistic which I thought some of you might remember for a few moments. But there is more or worse to come. In the calendar year 1977, the amount of money we staked on our various forms of gambling was a

little less, about 10 per cent I think, than the Chancellor's recently announced Public Sector Borrowing Requirement. Of course one must treat the statistic 'money staked' with caution. It is not the amount of money lost by gamblers, which is about 11 per cent of the money staked, though, as you all know, HM Customs and Excise takes 7½% of all money staked off course on horse and dog racing.

In a survey of the whole, rather monstrous, spectrum of gambling in the United Kingdom, two sorts have struck me as being worthy of attention. The first is one-armed bandits or, as they are often called, fruit or jackpot machines. There are a vast number of these in the country and the punter gets a lousy deal from them, although he does not realize it. A one-armed bandit has to have a notice on it saying how much of the money put in is returned to the players. Not a single one of

WHERE THE SMART MONEY GOES

these notices is truthful, but that is partly the fault of the Gaming Board which does not understand elementary probability theory. Moreover, there are several ways of fixing a one-armed bandit so that it pays out less than it should, or sometimes more for a very short time, followed by less, a procedure which stimulates play and therefore profits. We describe some of the ways of fixing one-armed bandits in our report, together, of course with recommendations for neutralizing such activities.

There is no way of removing one-armed bandits from the British scene: they are now an integral part of British life. The

profits that owners make from them support some 4,000 Working Men's Clubs, 1,400 Conservative Clubs, a number of British Legion Clubs and a sizeable percentage of our 4,000 Golf Clubs. Remove the one-armed bandits and many of these organizations will become insolvent.

The second sort of gambling which I think is of special interest is lotteries. Because the very recent lottery legislation was cobbled together in great haste, it has many deficiencies. Lotteries are now out of control all over the country. The Gaming Board, which is supposed to supervise or look after them, is overwhelmed with

paper to do with them. Local Authorities, who also have a responsibility, pay no attention to them, apart from themselves running lotteries. Entrepreneurs have moved in in a formidable way, to the extent that they now not only promote lotteries all over the country, but also quite often determine, indirectly, the good causes for which lotteries are run.

Apart from the entrepreneurs, there are, naturally, the bent boys. I know of one case where the so-called commission and running expenses of the lottery amounted to the staggering figure of 65 per cent of the proceeds, leaving only 35 per cent for the prizes and the good cause.

Then there is the rather interesting phenomenon of some lottery promoters requiring the printers of instant tickets to send them separately from the others those tickets with winning numbers or symbols. I am sure you can guess the

reason. If you are a friend of the promoter, there is no problem in these circumstances about your getting a winning ticket.

It is the case of casinos the dangers of a gambling free-for-all were well understood by 1968; so that it is now very difficult for someone to open a new casino. The result is, of course, that those who do own casinos have a very lucrative franchise; so much so that I said to my son Jacob, who, unlike me, is a banker, that he was mad to go on banking and ought to try and buy a casino - if he was interested in profit.

So the legislation is on a tightrope. Everyone is said to agree, in this country at any rate, that free-for-all gambling is to be deprecated. But if the controls are too harsh, you drive gambling underground, with the usual consequences of criminal invasion. Alternatively, if you have rationing, the promoters are given a lucrative franchise.

WHISKY FOR A HERO



On January 28, 1955 I wrote the following letter to Bertrand Russell:

Dear Russell, I would like to present the manuscript of your recent broadcast dealing with the Hydrogen Bomb to Trinity College, Cambridge. Can you suggest any way in which I might acquire it?

Yours sincerely, Rothschild

He replied on the 1st February 1955:

Dear Rothschild,

Thank you for your letter of January 28. I should be very glad to give you the manuscript of my broadcast for you to present to Trinity, if you have any reason to think that Trinity would like to have it. Have you already ascertained their view about it or do you know what their view is likely to be?

The broadcast has already been reprinted as a leaflet. I do not know whether you have any suggestions how to for-

ward its object. If you have, I should be very glad to know of them.

Yours sincerely, Russell

On 21 February 1955, after making the enquiries Bertrand Russell apparently wanted and having got, needless to say, the assurances which he required, I again wrote to him:

Dear Russell, Thank you very much indeed for the manuscript. I am having a little cloth case made for it and will then hand it over to Trinity. I am, unknown to you, already possesses one of your manuscripts which I presented to them some years ago. I should very much like to come and have a talk to you, apart from introducing Adrian into the House of Lords on March 2nd. I shall not be in London for some while, as I am going to a Marine Biological Station to do some work on sea urchin eggs.

Would you be so kind as to let me know on the attached postcard whether you like it?

Yours, Rothschild

and in response got the following postcard:

"Yes No"

but it disagrees with me and I have had to give it up."

As a result of this postcard and a further letter from Russell, in which he said, "Mercifully I can still drink whisky", I went round at once to Matthews in Trinity Street - of course it no longer exists - and bought 12 bottles of whisky which I sent to one of the few great men I have known.

*Introducing Lord Adrian to the House of Lords was one of the most distinguished moments in my life. We rehearsed with Lord Moran for at least an hour beforehand, so that when the time came to perform, we were as good as three chorus girls in the Radio City Rockettes.

food, and blood. With all appropriate haste. Medera Mense.

I am not convinced at all of the need for a modern experimental poet. I just like the idea of the ceremony of "The Changing of the Avant-Garde".

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 349)

ACROSS	1 Old Testament God (6)	10 Payable as penalty (5)	14 Masticate (4)
2 Rank system (9)	3 Initiative guess (5)	11 Wind deposit (5)	15 Succeds (4)
4 Imprecise (5)	5 Duty list (4)	12 Two times (5)	16 Highness (9)
6 Jewelled headress (5)		13 US iron ore state (9)	17 Run into (5)
			18 Run into (5)
DOWN	1 Christmas season (4)		21 Luskewam (5)
2 Rank system (9)			22 Conception (4)
3 Initiative guess (5)			
4 Imprecise (5)			
5 Duty list (4)			
6 Jewelled headress (5)			

SOLUTION TO No 348
ACROSS: 1 Gazeau 5 Body 8 Livid 9 Canals 11 Illusory 13 Echo 15 Christmas rose 17 More 18 Energize 21 Underdo 22 Below 23 ISBN 24 Satire
DOWN: 2 Anvil 3 End 4 Unconcerned 5 Bard 6 De agno 7 Field 8 Cymru 10 Stonehenge 12 Sash 14 PSBR 16 Ravetoe 19 Infer 20 Giza 22 Bat

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GET ON WITH IT



It is a very serious offence, a gross violation of the Official Secrets Act, to remove official documents from the Cabinet Office, let alone minutes from a Prime Minister. Nevertheless, the one reproduced right did get away and in spite of the possible penalties, seemed to me worth preservation.

I was a great admirer of the late Sir John Betjeman, though not of the verse he wrote as Poet Laureate. There's something about the post which seems to turn poets into stammering amateurs, which is why Philip Larkin is the ideal choice as the next Royal verse-writer. Anyone who hasn't written a poem for 10 years and doesn't think he'll write another one is not likely to have his reputation diminished.

But those papers which have rushed in with lists of candidates have got hold of the wrong stick, never mind which end. What's wrong is the post itself - the Poet Laureateship, which in return for £70 and £27 in lieu of a butt of sack asks for the occasional verse on the Queen Mum's birthday. This is outrageously out of date, financially and artistically. May I suggest one of the following replacements?

Dub Poet Laureate. Reggae lyrics and improvised Caribbean verse are one of the liveliest forms of pop poetry. No West Indian writer, I believe, has ever been Poet Laureate, but someone like Linton Kwesi Johnson would bring realism and grassroots protest to the scene. Some West Indian vocabulary is hard to understand, but not as hard as the way most poets write these days. Payment could be 10 per cent of the gate at all appearances, plus £300 in lieu of ganja.

moreover... Miles Kington

Rhymes for our times

Master of the Queen's Jingles. The jingle is one of the great urban folk forms of today, as ubiquitous and anonymous as Victorian ballads were. People who ignore a birthday or jubilee ode are likely to cock up their ears at a bright jingle introducing the Queen's Christmas Day broadcast. The successful candidate, probably a member of the advertising profession, would also be encouraged to provide more verses for the National Anthem, perhaps even mentioning products by name. Payment: TV royalties and £300 in lieu of vodka.

Jazz 'n' Poet Laureate. This might be a slightly experimental post, but it would at least give the wandering poet Michael Horowitz a firm niche in the country's culture. Also a chance to do poetry recitals from the balcony of Buckingham Palace, which is scandalously underused as a performance area. Perhaps he and his

merry jazz musicians (The Blues and Royals?) could fill in time for tourists before the guard is changed. Payment: all you can collect plus £300 in lieu of real ale.

Queen's Letter Writer. I cannot think why nobody has suggested the name of Clive James, writer of some of the best verse letters of recent times, not to mention some of the only verse letters of recent times. His duties would include travelling with the Queen abroad and sending rhyming reports home. The rest of the year he could make TV programmes such as *The Worst of Verse From Round The World*. Payment: usual royalties, plus £300 in lieu of Vegemite.

Lady-in-Writing. Has a woman ever been Poet Laureate? I do not think so. In this male-oriented society, the appointment of a female poet would do a lot to redress the balance. The name of Pam Ayres springs to mind, but no doubt there is a way round this problem. Payment: the same as a man would get for the job, plus £300 dress allowance.

Master of the Queen's Greeting Cards. Much though it may pain the literary world, the vast majority of verse bought and read by the public is to be found on greeting cards. If you can't beat them, join them. The Queen is one of the few people with two birthdays - twice the oppor-

tunity to send out cards. What about the telegram messages to 100-year-olds? And messages of condolences? For example:

How sorry we were to hear of the flood. That laid your country waste - We are sending blankets, and

food, and blood. With all appropriate haste. Medera Mense.

I am not convinced at all of the need for a modern experimental poet. I just like the idea of the ceremony of "The Changing of the Avant-Garde".

An app

WEDNESDAY PAGE



The weighty business of giving up tobacco

About half a million people in Britain will give up cigarettes this year. It won't be easy, and the difficulties they experience may be compounded by symptoms they neither expect nor understand.

If you are an ex-smoker, you may be suffering from more than putting on a little extra weight or irritability. Scientists are now paying more attention to what some of them call the "rebound" or "overshoot" syndrome, in which nicotine withdrawal has a noticeable impact, temporarily, on the body.

You may find in the first days and weeks since your final cigarette that you cannot sleep, suffer from indigestion, constipation - or diarrhoea - and are hungry and depressed, as your body adjusts. You may even have an urge to repaint the living-room ceiling.

On the day you stop smoking, your health begins to improve. Your heart, which cigarettes were prompting to beat faster, slows down by about 15 beats per minute. As a smoker, your hands may have trembled slightly. Nicotine in the bloodstream lowers the

skin temperature by one or two degrees centigrade, producing those winter shakes. A day without tobacco and the skin temperature returns to normal.

But you may start to get indigestion. After-dinner cigarettes, may be an aid to digestion, says Dr Frank Ledwith, a psychologist and health educationalist at Manchester University. "Indigestion is not an unusual symptom," he says. "Nicotine may assist the digestive process in some people, though not in others."

"We all know that nicotine affects the metabolic rate, but there are other symptoms that we don't fully understand. When it is withdrawn, the body has to try to remember how it used to work, perhaps many years ago."

By acting as a stimulant nicotine helps burn off calories. Stop smoking, and the same amount of food in your daily diet is likely to lead to increased weight. More weight gain is probable when eating becomes a substitute for smoking. As cigarettes dull the taste and smell, the appetite is whetted when these senses return. Again, the

consequence weight gain is likely. Many people, particularly women, hesitate about giving up because they don't want to put on weight. But medical studies show that the average weight gain among ex-smokers after 12 months is about four pounds.

The body will eventually settle down to somewhere close to its original weight. No matter how many extra pounds are involved, the risk to health is negligible, doctors emphasise, compared with the risks of continued smoking.

Sleeping habits may fluctuate because, although nicotine is a stimulant, smokers consider cigarettes relaxing in some situations. The removal of that "relaxing" feeling may cause restlessness, making it harder to sleep.

There will be lapses of concentration and wild swings in mood, from euphoria down to depression, especially in the first few non-smoking days, as the nicotine habit squawks for attention.

"The evidence is building up to suggest that most people suffer quite a

range of adverse effects, physiological and psychological," says Mr Martin Jarvis, a clinical psychologist at the Addiction Research Unit of the Institute of Psychiatry at the University of London.

"We are trying to resolve the question whether these symptoms represent the body returning to its original, non-smoking state, or whether there is a 'rebound' or 'overshoot' phenomenon in which the body has come to tolerate nicotine, and withdrawal produces a set of specific symptoms."

"All of the symptoms are transient. Smokers who give up are bound to suffer from some of them. Quitting is hard. But they should take strength from the knowledge that the symptoms will pass," he says.

Dr Ledwith in Manchester says: "encourage them. It's a good idea because it physically wipes out cigarettes for them, it's psychologically strengthening, and it gives them something to do instead of smoking."

Thomson Prentice

ALAN FRANKS' DIARY

Better to travel than to arrive



To Twickenham on Sunday by ferry. One of my children's friends, Harry, who is coming too, has somehow got it into his head that automatically any Cumbrian coast. The chosen school can fairly lay claim to a progressive status; which is to say there are girls there. Far from being defensive about his *volte face*, he seems to be embarked on a justification campaign - mostly carried out in the *Waterman's Arms*. Apparently he is arguing that because the Asian and West Indian communities are inadequately represented in the Common Agricultural Policy, choice. What is certain, however, is that the Nicaragua hession, just as he himself is gone from the Parent Teachers' Association "for personal reasons."

Fair stands the wind for Twickenham. The walk to the wharf takes us past a sad little graveyard, skulking in the lee of the multi-storey (or "Montessori") car park. Because death, like age, or work, is such a distant concept, it is yet another blank canvas on to which fantasies of primary colours can be daubed with abandon.

First child: "There are people under the grass, fast asleep."

Second child: "I think they're dead."

First child: "The broken stones are where the witches lie."

Harry: "That one was killed by the boat soldiers from France." (Can he have read the inscription which says: "died 1815")

First child: "The very big stones with the walls are where families died together."

Second child: "I'm going to climb on them."

Passer-by: "Tut, tut."

Baby: "Yeeeeeeowww!"

O to be in France now that spring is here. The ferryman is puzzled by being referred to as a light-saber. I try to explain to him that this was meant to be life-saver and, like everything else, got bent to fit the *Star Wars* vocabulary.

Once in France, the real action starts. The first of the energy is hit by a hail of martial sound-effects, ranging from the cowboy to the galactic. He is a joggling actor, and slumps to the tompah, with ghastly realism. A chastened silence falls on the posse, broken at last by Harry's proposal that we "sail the man back to the graveyard". Up jumps the actor and on he jogs. I have come to the conclusion that, where children are concerned, adults fall into one of two categories - the shootable and the unshootable; that is, those who are prepared to be assimilated by the fantasy, and those who think it all a disgraceful encroachment on the grown-up monopoly of reality. I myself have been shot so many times that I am beginning to wonder where I stand.

Raging calm of a country wife

Angela Huth is frightened of two things - both of them are death. In the first place she is terrified that her experiences will pass by unrecorded. From the age of five she has written feverishly, describing every thought and incident. At the age of nine she was stunned to discover that not everybody did this. "I didn't understand what other people did with what they thought and saw if they didn't write them down." Now she writes about a page and a half of a diary every day, earnestly cataloguing domestic details and the weather for fear that they would otherwise be simply lost.

The second terror is a full-blooded phobia. She cannot stand dolls. Rigid human effigies provoke "sheer, utter horror" and neither of her daughters has ever been allowed such toys. Like all phobias she has come to a complex accommodation with her problem - she knows, for example, how to walk round Harrods avoiding any possible encounters. "If one touches me I suppose I would pass out completely. It's death really."

But writing and dolls had never come together until her new novel *Wanting's*. It opens with a grotesque chapter in which a widower disposes of some life-size dummies which he and his wife had used as surrogate children for their barren marriage. The passage ends with the heroine finding them posed life-like on the sea shore.

"It's extremely hard to convey in literature. I just thought I might try one day. It's taken a very long time. Anybody who doesn't know me will think it's a perfectly ordinary, slightly spooky beginning. I don't know what effect it might have on anybody else. I just know I was very frightened writing it."

Huth speaks happily of the cold touch of death in her mind and her books on a glorious day in Oxford. She lives there with

In her new novel

Angela Huth reveals

her terror of dolls.

She talks here of

her life and her

driving urge to write

her husband James Howard Johnston, a don at Corpus Christi, and one of her daughters three-year-old Eugene. They occupy a vast, Victorian mansion in two and a half acres of garden. It may as well be the heart of the country but it is not quite good enough for her. She has elicited a promise from her husband that some day soon they will return to the real country.

The author and the married woman have always had a difficult relationship. In fact *Nowhere Girl*, her first published novel, came out just as her first marriage to Quentin Crewe was breaking up. "I was very proud because he always said I would never write a book."

This was also the time that a real career had blossomed. She became a presenter for *Man Alive* in the days when BBC2 was happily breeding a whole litter of new high-brow Sixties faces. In fact because of the *Man Alive* style the back of her head was usually in shot. But with the appearance of Tony Palmer's arts programme *How it is* she suddenly became familiar in a Billow-Bakewell kind of way experienced, freewheeling and yet dreadfully earnest.

Palmer became her second husband but the marriage was short-lived and Huth retreated to the Wiltshire cottage she had bought with the surprisingly large proceeds from *Nowhere Girl*. For eight years she wrote, turning out novels, short stories and television plays, while Candida, the daughter of her first marriage went to school nearby. "It was so nice, my life, and I had no intention of ever getting married again."

But then along came James and she was back with the problem of reconciling married life and art. Furthermore she became pregnant with Eugene and pregnancy is the one thing which makes writing impossible. The result is that *Wanting* was held off for almost five years from its first inspiration and emerges at a time when the Huth name had become dangerously dissociated from the regular production of well-received novels.

But the work is now flowing again mainly at the moment, in the form of a second stage play. She has a part-time nanny for Eugene which gives her four hours every morning and her husband, a bachelor until he was 36, is quite happy with a marriage that involves them being separated by their private obsessions for long periods. He is a Labour councillor in Oxford, an activity with which he wife gamely tries to sympathize.

"I don't know enough about it and I get bored by the saturation coverage of politics - there seems to be much more than there ever was."

Huth, perhaps uncharacteristically for a member of the glittering prizes crew who dominated the 1960s, loathes the idea of any "big" issues intruding on her work. Feminism, in particular seems to give her cold shivers.

"I'm not against it - naturally I believe in all the fundamental ideals - but I just think the whole thing has become so immensely humoursome. Also it's very long, the lunatic fringe has taken over. I think that's lost them a lot of sympathy. Worst of all I think they're loony about men. Maybe they've all had very bad times with men..." There is a moments silence as we both listen for distant howls of outrage.

The purpose of her novels lies in their much smaller scale victories: "I think if possibly I could ever make anybody reading my books recognize any of the things that I am describing which would give them either a sense of pleasure or their own smile. Or if I made them say: 'I think I know



Angela Huth talks quite happily about the cold touch of death in her mind

exactly what she means by that', then I'd be pleased."

Wanting is the story of a macabre obsessive who pursues a faintly neurotic middle-class English country girl and threatens to destroy the fragile equilibrium of her life. It revolves round the themes of infatuation, loneliness and desperation, finally resolving them in a celebration of English rural family life. Even the doll-fixated widower finds peace with real people.

Huth would loathe that summary as it suggests the sort of direction of which she would be unconscious and slightly suspicious. Writing has become too much of an instinctive operation for her to be able to

stand back and pass comments. She does, however, talk with some enthusiasm about her characters with whom she clearly has a lively relationship. They have always been totally imaginary apart from one lonely case in *Sun Child*. A friend admitted to her he had always cherished an ambition to be in a book - "he is quite famous really" - so she inserted a thumbnail sketch with, she feels, disastrous results.

Finally, apart from the characters, the one thing she does know about her writing is that there is not enough of it. She seems to have third fear which is threatening to become as intense as the other two - that she is insufficiently pro-

ductive. She aspires to a huge oeuvre and speaks enviously of the relentless productivity of a writer like A. N. Wilson. The problem is, however, that it is becoming more difficult.

"I find it harder every day. When I started out writing I thought it would be pretty easy. But after 25 years you begin to feel you're just about getting the hang of writing a sentence but then that's a sort of trap - you get enmeshed in craft. The terrible thing is that all these things get worse."

Bryan Appleyard

"Wanting is published by Harvill Press tomorrow at £8.95."

An apple delight any day

It has been an apple-ridden week, one way and another. I started with a sample box of eaters from New Zealand, where it is now late summer and apple-picking time. They were Royal Gala, a crisp, sweet apple with a fresh taste and a thin skin that does not need chewing long after the flesh has been swallowed.

Reinette, another hard eating apple, cropped up twice in one meal in France at the weekend. The chef had used one of those melon-balling scoops to produce bits of apple the size of small cherries. These, I think, had been poached then briefly fried, and turned up like a necklace circling slices of hot foie gras. Heavenly.

There was an apple pudding too which sounded quite modest from its description on the menu. But this was Roger Vergé's two-star L'Amandier at Mougins on the Côte d'Azur so there was nothing self-effacing about puddings here.

On an oval dinner plate came a hot, light individual apple pie made with the flimsiest puff pastry and sliced apples which had been softened in caramel and butter. Beside it was a bowl made of thin, sweet biscuit and filled with a calvados flavoured ice. Under all ran a river of proper custard, vanilla flavoured and not too sweet. It was twice the size of most main dishes, delicious, and much too much.

Then on Wednesday Anton Mosimann of the Dorchester offered a very good apple garnish to serve with sautéed breast of duck. He softened pieces of cooking apple, in this case cut or turned in the shape of elongated rugby balls, in caramelized brown sugar and white wine. The duck breasts had been skinned before cooking so the finished dish had a far lower fat content than most recipes for this bird. Mr Mosimann, who has just become a consultant to La Petite Cuisine School of Cooking in Richmond, and was demonstrating there for the first time, was much concerned with healthier eating. It is the subject of his new book, due to be published next year.

There are always lots of oddly shaped bits of apple left over whenever the fruit is planned for balls or torpedo shaped pieces. Like profit-conscious chefs, good cooks use the off-

THE TIMES COOK

Shona Crawford Poole

cuts for other dishes, but you may well think the effort of making them at all a waste of time. Settle then for slices which are quicker, pretty in their own right, and take half as many apples to produce.

Glazed apple garnish
Serves four to six

900 g (2lb) hard dessert or cooking apples
1 tablespoon lemon juice
4 tablespoons demerara or soft brown sugar
150ml (1/4 pint) white wine or cider

To make apple balls, peel the apples whole and use the smaller scoop of a melon balling tool to cut the shapes. To prevent them browning, drop the balls into a bowl of cold water acidulated with the lemon juice.

To make turned pieces of apple, peel the fruit and cut the flesh into thick batons. Shape the ends of them with a knife as you would sharpen a pencil. Or, quarter, peel, core and cut the apples into fairly thick crescent-shaped slices.

Put the sugar in a wide, heavy-based pan on a low heat and watch it closely. Heat the sugar gently until it melts. Add the wine or cider and stir until the caramel, which hardens on contact with the liquid, melts again. Add the apples to pan (they should be in one layer so cook them in two batches if necessary) and shake them over a low heat until they are as tender as you like. They can be a little crisp or very soft.

Serve the glazed apples with duck or pork or with any game that responds to sweet and tart fruit flavours.

Calvados, sometimes called apple brandy, flavours this ice cream. I have used classic French ice cream custard base and sweetened it less than usual. Like sugar, the alcohol in the calvados inhibits the formation of large crystals during freezing, so the recipe is easy to make with no more equipment than an ice-cube making compartment in a small fridge.

Owners of freezer churns could reduce the quantities of sugar and egg yolk still further to produce an even lighter ice if it is for immediate use.

Calvados ice cream
Serves four to six

5 egg yolks
170 g (6 oz) sugar
Pinch of salt
600 ml (1 pint) milk
8 tablespoons calvados

Set the freezer to its lowest setting.

Beat together the egg yolks, sugar and salt then whisk in the milk. Beat the mixture slowly in a heavy pan, stirring constantly until the custard is just thick enough to coat the back of a wooden spoon.

Cool the custard, stir in the calvados, and pour it into a flat bottomed metal or plastic container. Loaf tins and plastic boxes are ideal. Cover and freeze the mixture as quickly as possible until it has the texture of stiff slush.

Turn it into a bowl and whisk the ice vigorously until it is smooth. Return it to the freezer to freeze until firm. If it should become too hard before it is needed, thaw or ripen it a little in the refrigerator before serving.

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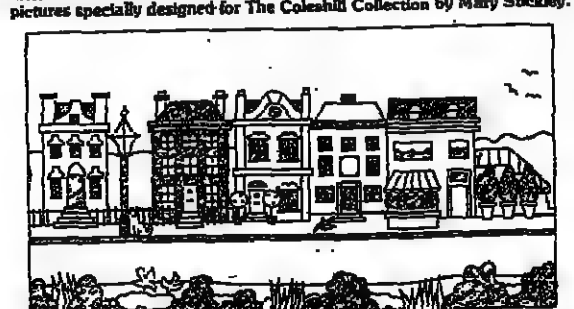
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THE TIMES DIARY

Partisan over

Colin Barnett, the self-styled "Christian-Marxist" who led the public employees union in North-west England until his retirement this month, has offered to balance his bias should he secure work as a university lecturer. He has approached both Liverpool and Manchester universities.

In a letter, passed to me anonymously, Barnett offers his "considerable knowledge of industrial relations... I fully appreciate that my known partisan approach would have to be modified." Yesterday he told me he was prepared to be more even-handed for the sake of academia - but there was no question of his becoming right-wing. "I shall live and die a left-wing socialist."

● The Scottish Labour Party launches its European election campaign in Glasgow tomorrow. It should be interesting. The party has only two MEPs - Janey Buchan (Glasgow) and Ken Collins (East Strathclyde), neither will be there.

Bowled under

The Young Vic Theatre tells me it is having problems finding an actor willing to play Dave, a Liverpoolian whose stag night forms the basis of *Stags and Hens* by Willy Russell, author of *Educating Rita*, which opens on July 5. This may be explained by the fact that for the entire two and a half hours, Dave has his head down a Liverpool nightclub lavatory, apparently felled by an overdose of Southern Comfort.

Losing a packet

John Player's £80,000 sponsorship of the National Theatre's *She Stoops to Conquer* for this autumn is in danger of going up in a proverbial puff of smoke following Equity's resolution to withdraw tobacco sponsorship from the arts. The union's council is expected to make a ruling today on the motion that actors should refuse work on productions sponsored by "companies whose products are harmful to health". Yesterday neither the National nor John Player stooped to conquer with a lobby at the council's meeting - that was left to the Association for Business Sponsorship of the Arts. Meanwhile, a certain Peter Plouviez was providing onlookers with a spot of comic relief - to his embarrassment he doubles as Equity's general secretary while sitting on the sponsorship association board.



Out of step

The Royal Ballet is unlikely to pay any tributes for some time to the work of its former leading dancer, Michael Somes, who left the company abruptly this week. Although both sides are keeping quiet, I am told Somes's long and distinguished career ended in acrimony not entirely unconnected with his old-fashioned ideas of strict discipline. Somes could be irascible: he once pursued this paper's dance critic John Percival up the main staircase at Sadler's Wells offering to "knock him down" in revenge at what he felt was an unkind review - not of himself. Apparently Somes, who was Fonteyn's partner, recently had a "difference of opinion" with Sir Kenneth MacMillan over the casting of a principal role in *Romeo and Juliet*.

● Wanted, a white horse for Jennie Binnie, who plans to ride naked - police permitting - along London's New Kings Road to launch an exhibition of the Neo-naturalist art/nudity movement. If no nag is forthcoming, she says she'll settle for a goat.

Remote chance

A real-life drama, almost identical to the story of the film *Local Hero*, is consuming the lives of the villagers in Knoydart, a remote Scottish peninsula which has been on the market at £2m for the last three years. The intrigue began a month ago when a mysterious American millionaire, Dr L. A. Alexander, sailed in (Knoydart is inaccessible by road), moved into a cottage, and regaled the 60 villagers with his £5m project for their homeland - a health farm for film stars, recording and artists' studios. The locals, being a canny lot, were sceptical; earlier plans to turn Knoydart into an Army training ground and National Trust reserve had already fallen through. Alexander, however, won them over; by the time he left two weeks ago, "He was getting a stone at every door," said one. Yesterday he was understood to be in Amsterdam, yet to show the colour of his money. Will he no come back again?

PHS

A chance to beat the far left

by Anne Sofer

From behind the closed doors of the town halls of Peckham, Hackney and other London boroughs comes the sound of bone-crunching and snow-tearing as the revolution devours its young. One by one, the leaders of the left-wing victories of 1982 are being toppled by those further to the left.

Different noises have been heard during the same period from Westminster: the snoring indifference during all-night sittings of MPs considering the Government's Paving Bill proposing to abolish the 1985 GLC elections.

The two are as closely connected as the tick of the time bomb's clock to its ensuing detonation. It is essential that someone does something about it before it is too late.

This is not a final appeal to the Government to abandon its Bill - which it should - but to change a small detail to which it has given little thought, and over which it would lose no face: the date of the election to the body which will replace the Inner London Education Authority.

Under present government plans, a board nominated by the London boroughs will be in charge for the 12 months between May 1985, when the term of office of most present ILEA members expires, and the election in May 1986.

Thus, in little over a year, London education will be run by three different

administrations, at a time of enforced budget cuts and large-scale reorganization due to falling rolls. Moreover, the interim board will consist of councillors who never contemplated running an education authority, who may have little relevant interest, and who are likely to be ignorant of the schools outside their own borough.

It is rational objections like these that are snored through in the Commons - as Simon Hughes, Liberal MP for Bermondsey, discovered when he moved an amendment to bring the election forward to 1985, the logical date. It failed.

To return to the hard-left London Labour boroughs: like the Liverpool Labour leadership, London's new wave believes in confrontation: no cuts in services, no rent rises, no rate rises - the by-now familiar recipe for bankruptcy and chaos. How many London boroughs next year - with the additional provocation of rate-capping - will actually go down that road is anybody's guess.

Yet these are the people which the unamended Paving Bill will put in control of London's education for that crucial interim year. That the Government should seek, as far as the GLC is concerned, to replace an

elected Labour administration with an unelected Conservative one is thoroughly undemocratic but - in political terms - comprehensible. That it should replace an elected left-wing ILEA with an unelected group of revolutionary fantasists makes no sense at all - unless it is seen as part of a deliberate plot to undermine the Labour Party. If it is the latter, may I beg the Conservatives - as a parent rather than a politician - to carry on such activities elsewhere to avoid our children being hurt.

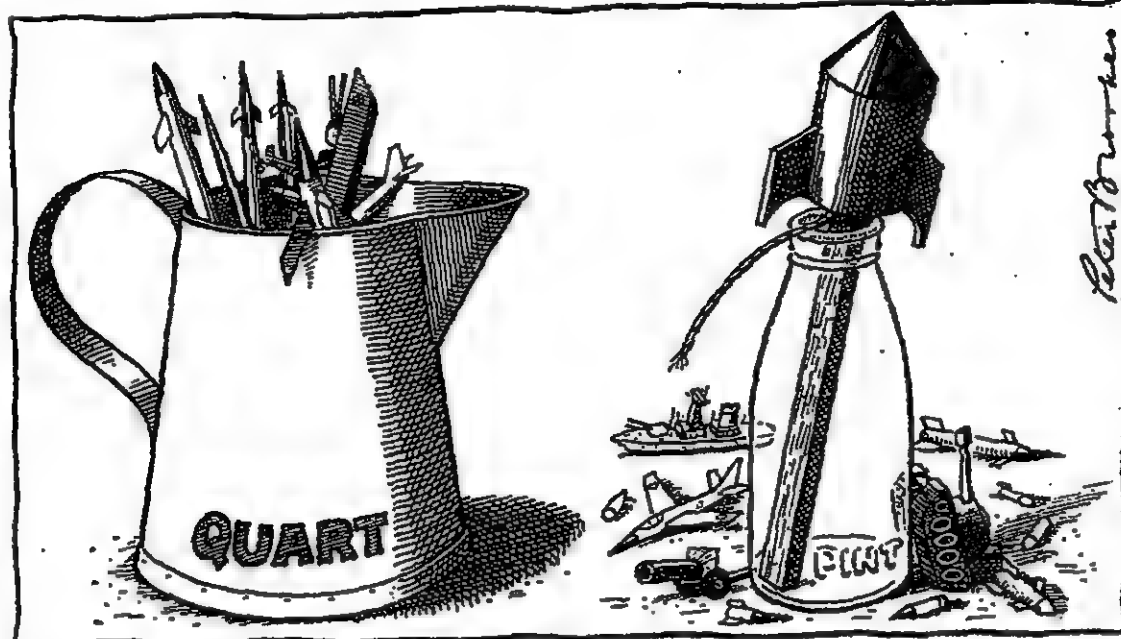
Only an ILEA election in 1985 with Labour obliged to show its colours can stop the slide into confrontation and anarchy. The London electorate would not respond kindly to a Labour manifesto that promised a bankrupt ILEA and educational disruption. Nor would it happily elect politicians who had failed in their legal duty to fix a balanced budget.

For that is the other crucial point. Next spring, the ILEA Labour group will have to agree a rate-capped budget, deciding on cuts that are anathema to them, in the face of taunts in their local party meetings of "Tory scab", "class traitor", and "reformist scum". Unless they are at the same time facing the electorate it is hard to see what incentive they will have to act responsibly.

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North.

John Barry on Heseltine's misplaced defence optimism

Why we still can't dodge the hard choice



The Opposition's choice to debate cruise missiles in the House of Commons today is a waste of the scarce resources of public attention and parliamentary time. The missiles may be useful as tokens, but they are subsidiary to the real questions to be asked about British defence policy.

Those questions are not asked by CND or the Labour Party: the debate about the principle of the British nuclear programme effectively ended with the last election. They were last asked during Mr (now Sir) John Nott's tenure at the Ministry of Defence. But the Falklands crisis put paid to rational discussion.

Now the questions, and the tough choices they place before ministers, are being dodged. "Of course we have not got a really serious defence policy", one of Whitehall's most distinguished pensioners mused recently. "We can all set out succinctly what the policy is. But it means very little."

The pensioner was Sir Frank Cooper, lately permanent under-secretary at the Ministry of Defence, talking before last week's Defence Estimates. Yet anyone scanning the Estimates could be forgiven for bewilderment. No defence policy? Why, here are pages of it:

- Defence of the British Isles: "the heart of our defence policy";
- The defence of territory in central Europe: "the forward defence of Britain lies in demanding 'first claim on our defence resources'";
- The naval defence of the eastern Atlantic and channel: "crucial to the conventional defence of central Europe";
- A capacity to intervene in the rest of the world: "In areas where we have historic ties or where our security interests are involved we need to be prepared to accept our share of the burden..."

And of course, our national nuclear force - the Government regarding the case as so clearly established that this year's statement does not bother to repeat the arguments.

As the Defence Secretary Michael

Heseltine, said when introducing the estimates. "The range and extent of our contribution to the sea, land and air defences of the alliance is matched only by the United States."

Our policy is to do virtually everything. That is Sir Frank Cooper's point: "We do not want to upset the services in the sense that one or more of them is apparently doing better than the other; we do not want to upset political parties; we do not want to upset the population by making choices; and we certainly do not want to upset industry."

Since the end of the Second World War British defence policy can be seen as one long series of choices, usually painful at the time, as we shed the commitments of empire. The Long Recession, one 1960s study called the process. If we have now stripped ourselves to the irreducible core of our defence and security requirements, what need is there for further choice?

One could begin by pointing to the defence budget which Britain is still saddled. The Ministry of Defence reckons we spent £16bn in the 1983/84 financial year and will spend about £17bn this year. After the US that is the highest defence spending, in total and per head, of any country in Nato. After the US and Greece, locked into its private arms race with Turkey, it also represents the highest percentage in Nato of national GNP devoted to defence. In practice the defence establishment takes 45 per cent of the output of Britain's aerospace industry, 20 per cent of our electronics output and 30 per cent of our shipbuilding.

The effects of defence spending

upon an advanced industrial economy are more debated than defined. But the figures do pose the question why Britain, scarcely the most successful economic power in Europe, should be carrying a burden so disproportionate to those our allies feel compelled to shoulder.

The answer is of course that we do so because we do not want to make those painful choices. In fact the latest batch of estimates signals the final retreat from the most recent effort to make hard choices: Nott's 1980/81 defence review.

Mr Heseltine would challenge this, pointing out that the defence roles remain those defined by Nott. But the underlying reality is that the centrepiece of Nott's programme has been abandoned. The aircraft carriers, which Nott wanted to sell or scrap, sail on. The general purpose frigates and destroyers he wanted to mothball, and would have liked to sink, return to the front line. Its influence amplified by the Falklands war, the Navy lobby has won.

Michael Heseltine is doing the job he was put there by Mrs Thatcher to do. Nobody liked the Nott choices and Heseltine is tiptoeing away from them. Mr Heseltine's message is soothing: that we do not need, after all, to make hard choices. With proper management he says - especially tough action to hold defence equipment costs - we can afford to sustain more military roles than Nott believed. After long years of contraction, we can even expand our combat forces slightly.

But the time scale of procurement is so long that any government's flexibility is less than it appears on

paper. Projects which are still five years away from service can in theory have half their total budget still to be spent; but in practice the programme can only be tinkered with at the price of costly disruptions to the work flow. The other hurdle is: apply pressure to the costings of Britain's defence industries, as Mr Heseltine is doing, and the industries will adjust to restore the equilibrium of the system in ways he almost certainly cannot predict. Change is a slow process.

Mr Heseltine may succeed, though the pressures on the budget are even heavier now than they were in Nott's time. As the indefatigable David Greenwood of Aberdeen's Centre for Defence Studies puts it: "By the middle of this decade, Heseltine has got to be getting about £20bn worth of defence output out of an £18bn budget."

The verdict of most informed observers would be that Heseltine's management reforms will indeed bite, but not fast enough greatly to affect the big projects already in the pipeline.

If that is true, it means that by the late 1980s we will be faced once more with the necessity for choice. Sir Frank Cooper, for one, sees positive virtues in this: "I think we are going to have to change because what is really compelling change is the whole problem of defence procurement. But I would have hoped, though this is really rather idealistic, that we would have changed because we started to think rather more deeply and thoroughly about what kind of policy we ought to be following."

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Yes, they will buy a used president

Malcolm's film *The Natural*, starring Robert Redford.

The message projected by the advertisements is unashamedly upbeat and optimistic, a deliberate reflection of the President's own sunny personality and what has been described as his "1950s Norman Rockwell vision of America".

America is depicted as a land of wide vistas, neat towns, booming factories, inhabited by a wholesome, well-fed populace. There is no poverty, no unemployment, Lebanon. Central America and nuclear weapons are unheard of.

In one voice intones, "Now that our country is turning around, why should we ever turn back?" a discreet reference to the political and economic malaise that became the hallmark of President Carter's administration. In another the same confident voice says "under the leadership of President Reagan our country is prouder and stronger and better".

It is no wonder that the President was "very excited" by the advertisements when he was given a private viewing at the White House last Thursday.

This week's TV spots are only the opening shot of the Reagan reelection campaign: \$2m more will be spent on advertising before the Republican Convention in August, more when the campaign begins in earnest after Labour Day at the beginning of September.

The tone of the advertisements underscores one of the built-in advantages of incumbency. A president who is seeking reelection has to run on his record - and in the view of many American voters

Reagan's record is pretty good. The economy is undergoing a strong recovery, inflation is low, unemployment is falling, most other indicators are curving upwards.

In areas where the record is less bright, the President has proved remarkably successful in distancing himself from the actions of his administration. Throughout his presidency his advisers have sought to dissociate him from bad news.

His ability to stand above the messy business of day-to-day politics, to act almost as if he were the nation's master of ceremonies, has earned him the epithet "the Good News President". He is also known as "the man in the Teflon suit" - the dirt never sticks.

This upbeat image is constantly reinforced by his brilliant manipulation of the media, particularly television, which invariably seems to portray the day-to-day happenings of his presidency as a constant flow of positive visual images. To the millions who watch television each night his continual air of unflinching optimism starkly contrasts with the vicious feuding taking place between his Democratic opponents.

In this election year Reagan's almost regal image is being further burnished by the pageantry of high-profile foreign journeys. Last month he was in China. While he was being escorted in the Great Hall of the People, Mondale and Hart were cutting each other up in Texas.

Next month he will be in Normandy for the fortieth anniversary of the D-Day landings, in Ireland to visit the land of his ancestors, and in London for the economic summit. While he domi-

nates the nightly newscasts, his Democratic challengers will be slugging out their last round of primaries in California and New Jersey.

Then the President goes on to open the Los Angeles Olympics which, even minus the Russians, will be a glittering spectacle. Particularly as American athletes are likely to scoop up the lion's share of the medals without a challenge from the communist bloc. Finally there will be his "coronation" at the Republican Convention in Dallas, an occasion that is as likely to be as harmonious as the Democratic convention will be acrimonious.

When it comes to imagery, then, the cards are heavily stacked in Reagan's favour. Whoever wins the Democratic nomination will be challenging a man who is not only popular and represents an optimistic image of America that many of his fellow countrymen share, but who has also managed to master the media.

It is perhaps not surprising, therefore, that many people, inside politics and out, feel that a Reagan victory in November is virtually assured. Neither Mondale nor Hart is seen as a match for him, even though the electoral arithmetic (Democrats outnumber Republicans by 58 to 35 per cent) is theoretically in their favour.

His campaign staff believe he is almost unbeatable, but admit there are three possibilities which could bring about his defeat - a sudden bout of ill health which would raise concern about his age; a mishandling of an international crisis, or a big increase in interest rates.

But barring these unforeseen disasters they are confident that a majority of Americans will agree with the words of one of this week's advertisements: that for the first time in a long time, hope for the future is coming back.

Nicholas Ashford

Digby Anderson

All in all I tend to disagree

It is going to be a busy season for that popular double-act, *By and Large*. Their appearance in *The Teachers' Dispute* has been widely acclaimed and they are now set to star in Sir Keith Joseph's *Tenure's End*.

The Teachers' Dispute opens with starring teachers complaining about their pitiful salaries. Their complaints are followed by statements from assorted Ignorant Persons, including parents, ex-pupils and Ministers of Education, heartlessly accusing the teachers of working only half-a-day, enjoying lengthy holidays and receiving more pay than the market rate. At this moment, *By and Large* appear, usually in Letters to the Editor from Prestigious Persons and Professional Organizations. "By and Large," teachers work "many" more hours than those taken up by classroom teaching. What the Ignorant Persons assume is free time or holidays is packed with parent-teacher meetings, marking, preparation and unpublishing. *By and Large*, all in all, by far the vast majority of teachers are conscientious, hard working, highly qualified, and underpaid." *By and Large* are usually accompanied, for their performance, by The Rotten Apples. "Of course there is the odd teacher who abuses his conditions of employment. In all walks of life there is always someone who lets the side down. Teachers are not superhuman. There will always be the exception but (chorus: *lenie e appassionato*) by and large teachers are conscientious..."

Sir Keith Joseph has now proposed "that there be in the universities should for future appointments be limited". *By and Large* seem likely to have a major part in this dispute too, indeed much the same part they have played in *The Teachers' Dispute*. Only the props need changing. Once again the Ignorant Persons will allege that a number of lecturers teach little and badly, complete next to no published research, and are paid more than the market rate. Once again, the Prestigious will intone that "in any system which grants the autonomy necessary for academic scholarship there are bound to be a few who take advantage, but by and large lecturers work hard and deserve public support: more money and a salary for life regardless of their performance."

The *By and Large* routine artfully over-simplifies the range of results achieved by teachers and lecturers whom it allocates to one of only two classes: the competent, hard-working, underpaid majority and the tiny, incompetent and lazy minority. Nothing need be done about the former except to give them more money; nothing can be done about the latter: they will always be with us though scarcely poor.

The *By and Large* view is a staple of the rhetoric of spokesmen for public bureaucracies and syndicates. But ask any individual in such a bureaucracy or syndicate, an individual teacher or lecturer, about the range of performance in his department of 20 and he will paint a much more differentiated picture. Two are deadbeats, one never there, the other not allowed to teach for fear of reprisals; ten are time-server, once energetic and qualified but now tired and out of date with developments in their subjects; six work hard and successfully in trying conditions; one was splendid for 20 years but is now enjoying a "mid-life crisis" involving protracted and time-consuming adultery with a laboratory technician; and the last is a genius who loses the department's papers. The picture is unreliable and ungeneralizable but less immitigable than the comely patter of *By and Large*.

For exceptional performances *By and Large* dismiss The Rotten Apples and are backed by Extraneous Factors Unlimited. "By and large schools give excellent service." In the rare cases where results appear poor, this is attributable to the social class composition of the intake, the urban crisis, or shortage of video-tape recorders or the aggressive marketing techniques of adhesive salesmen. Certainly some schools and teachers do face these problems, but manifestly some deal with them better than others thanks to their superior competence and commitment. We should not be so mesmerised by the heart-rending spectacle of Extraneous Factors Unlimited that we forget the very different success rates of teachers and schools confronting similar outside problems.

If teachers are indeed humans as *By and Large* claim, then presumably they require a system of payment which plays on their human hopes and fears so as to encourage maximum performance. If the ranges of teacher and lecturer performance, generally and in "problem" areas, are not simple dichotomies but richly varied, they require a sensitive system of payment. This system, would, boot out the deadbeats and give their jobs to well-qualified, younger, prospective teachers willing to do them at considerably less cost to the taxpayer; reduce the salaries of the time-server; but offer the prospect of substantial increases if performance improves; suspend the adulterer until the affair was ended; or ceased to distract from his work; and, most important of all, raise the salaries of the successful six enormously.

It is admittedly difficult to envisage how a system of performance-related payment could improve the memory of the genius who loses things, but he is a tiny minority, by and large.

The author is director of the Social Affairs Unit.

John Jones



Can Dryden ride again?

We have been wonderfully lucky with John Betjeman. We have reaped the two-in-one harvest of a good poet and a great patriot. The second of these is harder to come by than the first. Gifted poets are always with us, even in these tedious, sodden days when every kind of decent writing has its back to the wall. But patriotism? I may put Nurse Cavell into reverse - has usually proved too much, even from Dryden, Wordsworth, Tennyson, the three giants in the job; while Alfred Austin's ode celebrating the Jameson Raid and printed in *The Times* has been nominated the worst poem by the worst Laureate since the eighteenth century. (But we probably touched bottom with Henry Fyfe in 1790, who was at least ridiculed by his contemporaries, or with Nahum Tate at the Restoration who wrote *King Lear* with a happy ending.)

The Poet Laureate is an officer of the Royal Household, bringing what he has and adding what he can to the tradition of knee-breeches and silver buckles. Betjeman brought his artless-seeming lyric and narrative gift, and his love of England. The tradition of that love was masked by its whimsicality. So was its courage. It must have been a lonely business preaching St Pancras in the early days.

And Betjeman also brought with him a sort of eternal English boarding-school adolescence. He would talk privately about girls, their hair, eyes, legs. Then he would stop, and look round furtively, and ask in tones of subdued wonder: "Am I a sex maniac?" But he did not bring, nor could he find, the skill of ceremonial versifying. Westminster Abbey is not the place for rhyming "Wembley" with "trembling". For me, his little piece on the Duke of Windsor is his only Laureate thing to hit the mark.

This is the problem now, as thoughts turn to a successor. Obviously, we need a man with some patience with old institutions - who at least respects the monarchy. He must be able to judge the work of others, since his opinion is constantly sought and the Queen's

Medal is awarded on his advice. Above all, the great occasion must make him want to reach for his pen rather than feel he has to. Before Southey and Wordsworth, the main province of Laureates was the writing of birthday odes. Then the scene opened up. From birth to death was a short step, and our literature gained such fine poems as Tennyson's *Ode on The Death of the Duke of Wellington*.

And now as we await the appointment of a new Laureate, the sky is the limit. But it remains a public job, and for most people - unreflective people but nevertheless people who have an attitude - the word public is enough to banish thought and destroy the possibility of poetry. Public poetry became a contradiction in terms because of the romantic assumption that poetry is private, the activity and inwardness of sincerity and spontaneity. Whereas the right frame of mind, the frame of mind of the man we want, is that the Princess of Wales will give him a job of work to do when she has her next baby. It is up to him to do a good job.

But what does "good" mean? If we complain to him that his poem isn't very memorable, he may reply that we managed, to get through it over breakfast; it marked the day; and thereafter it was good enough to wrap the fish and chips in. That's what Dryden would have said, and as names are mentioned we may hope to light upon a baby Dryden standing in the wings - not reluctantly, not even modestly.

For the idea of the job began with Petrarch, Chaucer's language poet. At the dawn of the European Renaissance, Petrarch decided he would like the feel of the laurel, and he offered himself more or less simultaneously to the Kings of Naples and France. He submitted himself to public examination in all aspects of the science of poetry, and then delivered the goods, gave a terrific performance and was crowned Poet Laureate in Rome in 1341.

The author is Professor of Poetry at Oxford University.

Anderson
all I tend
is agree



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WAITING GAME

It is clear from almost every Soviet statement recently that the Communist leaders in Moscow hope to frighten the western world into believing that President Reagan is the cause of all tension. The Soviet leadership obviously does not want Mr Reagan to be re-elected. Just as obviously it wants to convince Europeans that Mr Reagan's re-election would be a danger to them too. In previous meetings with the Italian and Spanish foreign ministers, and now with Herr Genscher, it has been the same refrain. Sir Geoffrey Howe's turn will come in July, when he will presumably be exposed to this now familiar pattern of diplomatic fury which is the tale of all recent travellers to Moscow.

The Soviets are hoping to exploit the evident and often repeated desire by the west - including President Reagan - to maintain a dialogue between the two systems rather than to abandon communications altogether. The Soviets know only too well from their study of the political psychology of the liberal democracies that there are thought to be more votes in summery than in standstillness. Perhaps they feel that if they bend enough western ears about the iniquity of Mr Reagan and the urgent need for the cruise and Pershing missiles to be taken away from Europe again, they will achieve both the defeat of Mr Reagan at the polls and the withdrawal of the missiles.

We should thus be on our guard. We should remember that this sound and fury stems primarily from the fact that the installation of the missiles in west Europe constituted a most decisive diplomatic defeat for the Soviet Union. All its efforts of political manipulation and propaganda had been deployed for years to prevent the installation of the missiles, while using that argument to undermine the cohesion of the allies, who had collectively taken the decision in 1979 which led to the missile deployment.

With the start of western missile deployment the Soviet Union withdrew from the Geneva talks because it had

talked itself into a corner from which that kind of total withdrawal was the only escape. The Soviet negotiators had to withdraw because they had no further policy to discuss. Clearly they still have none, since they are throwing the whole weight of their invective and propaganda on the simple proposition that there will be no further negotiations unless and until the western missiles are withdrawn, starting with a decision by the Dutch government not to have them after all.

This suggests that they are not really so concerned about reopening negotiations as they would have us believe.

What they lose from abandoning the opportunity to carry on with the search for some arms control, and to keep an open window on developments in American strategic thinking, they must feel is outweighed by the prospect that their ceaseless invective will indeed undermine President Reagan's chances of re-election and also stimulate west Europeans into thinking they have a constructive role to play somewhere in the middle between east and west. Why else should they adopt a position which automatically and unilaterally prevents their return to the negotiating table?

It is thus dangerous for Europeans to be tempted into honest brokerage. It is based on the false assumption that there is a Soviet sense of insecurity which needs to be placated. That is not the case with cruise and Pershing. From the information available to the west long before last November's installation of the missiles, it was quite clear that there were many elements within the Soviet machine which hoped that there would be no agreement on missiles. Those elements, led by Mr Boris Ponomarev, the propaganda chief, were predominant in Moscow at the time. They were keen to see the west deploy missiles in order to be able to stimulate western peace groups as a means of political destabilisation. In the summer of 1982 it was thus concluded that the Soviet interest would just as well be served by the lack of an

agreement on missiles as by an agreement. Consequently Mr Gromyko failed to endorse the Soviet negotiating team's argument that an agreement - roughly along the lines of the "walk in the woods" formula - would be worth having.

The Soviet military is believed to be less pleased with the lack of an agreement since, for political reasons, it has had to move some of the SS20 missiles into East Germany and Czechoslovakia. The move is not militarily necessary, and exposed the missiles in forward areas which are not as politically reliable as the Soviet Union. Moreover the deployment of nuclear submarines of the United States east coast, announced by Marshal Ustinov on Monday, also exposes them to unnecessary risks and is not as militarily satisfactory as retaining them in their defensive fastness in the polar regions.

There is thus something slightly suspect about the concerted Soviet campaign. Perhaps internal tensions have contributed to the violence of Mr Gromyko's language. It is obviously not easy to govern the Soviet Union at this moment of its history, with an entrenched and aging leadership presiding over a system based on brute force and bullying. But the causes - whatever they are - must remain conjecture, since after 65 years one of the great Soviet successes has been to keep its processes still remarkably secret.

Western spokesmen in Moscow should thus, with persistence, press the point that it is only the refusal of the Soviets to resume negotiations which is holding up progress on arms control. Only the Soviets have walked away from negotiations. It would be quite wrong, and ultimately self-defeating, to allow their ploy to influence the nature of the western arms control position. That should be developed for the moment when negotiations resume. If the Soviets are determined to wait until the outcome of the presidential election becomes more clear, then so be it. In the run of history, that is not long to wait.

TUNNEL VISION

The government yesterday declined to add to the week's Euro-frenzy. Not for Britain the spectacle currently being offered French television viewers of such European monuments as the Parthenon and the Lorelei Rock shot in soft focus against a symphonic sound track, nor, as in Germany, a presentation of circus rumbleries attired in the flags of the Ten; not even for us the distant prospect of a white elephant. The government is not offering the Channel tunnel as its marker in the European election stakes: Mr Ridley announced that its interests in a state-sponsored fixed link remains as dim as ever.

So much was expected. The government continues to see no inconsistency between its uncompromising attitude towards this tunnel and its view on motorway extension, Severn road bridges and fourth London airports. Yet the timing of Mr Ridley's response perhaps carried a subliminal message in this week of sanguine professions of Euro-vision. Enough (extensive existing sea and air links with the Continent) is enough.

That said, the government will doubtless study the latest contribution to the semi-submerged debate about the tunnel which has gone on since the Wilson

government abandoned the project a decade ago. The cooperation in the exercise of three French and two British street banks is instructive. (At the very least, the participation of the Banque Indosuez reminds us, with its echoes of de Lesseps and a former Anglo-French consortium, how much private capital could once accomplish.) The bank's study indicates the - by now - technological straightforwardness of tunnelling and the relative cheapness of construction of, say, a twin-bore rail tunnel. But when it turns to the dynamics of financing the project, its usefulness lessens. It becomes a welter of taxpayer indemnities to over-stretched bankers, last-resort public guarantees which shade imperceptibly but easily into a removal of private risk.

Stated as bluntly as yesterday the government's position on the Channel tunnel is clear cut and admirable: it is not a project which warrants the use of public funds. Within that statement might be found a welcome immunity from the financial blindness that sometimes accompanies the sight of large and impressive civil engineering structures such as bridges and dams (and perhaps river bar-

riers). Within that, too, might be a welcome resistance to become embroiled - the Suez example again or Concorde? - in a project which could so easily fall entirely into the public lap however strong the expressions of private capitalist intent may now be.

Yet it would be facile to appraise this project singularly, even if the arithmetic of the calculated rate of return were sounder than in the banks' study. The Channel tunnel ramifies into transport policy as a whole. Projecting a rail-only tunnel makes a statement about surface communications, about British Rail's finances, about rail links with the Kent coast and so on - it was only a few years ago the Foreign Secretary was leading a band of Surrey and Kentish conservators to protest about the impact of a high speed rail link with a proposed tunnel. Even if we were to allow the French with their insouciance about state participation in such projects (and about public debt) to pay for the public guarantees the banks want, a range of domestic policy boxes would have to be opened once again. Neither this study, nor any of the other evidence currently available, makes a case for emulating Epimetheus.

Madness in great ones

From Professor R. E. Kendell
Sir, Bernard Levin (May 15) would have us believe that Colonel Gaddafi, Idi Amin, Mao Tse-tung, Bokassa, Sekou Touré and Ayatollah Khomeini are, or were, "literally insane". He is, of course, always carrying on about "men in white coats" and "funny farms", so we all know that his preoccupation with insanity is not based on any very profound understanding of the subject, but on this occasion his cavalier assertions are more dangerous than usual.

There is no good evidence that any of these potentates are, or ever were, insane. But all of them are alien, powerful, ruthless and a thorn in our flesh.

Because they are the product of cultures we do not, and have never seriously tried, to understand and are indifferent, in the pursuit of their political objectives, to human life and suffering, we are appalled by their behaviour and have difficulty understanding and predicting it. It is a dangerous mistake to assume that behaviour we do not like and have difficulty understanding is for that reason the product of madness. All of these men showed great skill and determination in achieving and retaining supreme political power in what were initially very auspicious circumstances. Calling them madmen is simply a rather childish way of cocking a

snook at them, of asserting our superiority, and of excusing our expensive failure to understand or control them. It is also an indulgence we cannot afford.

If we, and our government, do not try to understand the motives and stratagems employed by such men, and succeed, they will continue to run rings round us and silly epithets will be little comfort to us.

Yours faithfully,
R. E. KENDALL,
University of Edinburgh,
Department of Psychiatry,
(Royal Edinburgh Hospital),
Morningside Park,
Edinburgh.
May 18.

Splitting degrees

From Mr Paul Laxton
Sir, In your issue of May 4 you report that the University of Oxford is to follow other universities in splitting its second-class degrees into an upper and lower division. For one who spends a disproportionate amount of his time in this pointless and arbitrary exercise this is depressing news.

It has to be generally accepted that dividing students at any level into classes or grades is an inexact science and that the classes so awarded give no more than a partial view of the qualities of those who are graded. It is desirable, therefore, to employ a method which is simple,

as clearly understood as possible, and is free of eccentricity as possible.

Universities confer first-class degrees upon a small number who have performed with distinction and, while not all cases are clear cut, the criteria are clear and the cases few enough for full and considered judgment to be applied.

The third class, all but abolished in many university departments, is reserved for those whose performance is below standard, though the border is perhaps even more blurred here.

That leaves us with the second class, far more than three quarters in many subjects. These are graduates who have performed adequately, some more adequately than others. Not only does it seem unnecessary to divide them up, it seems utterly foolish to divide them at, or close to, the mode of the distribution, the point at which they all tend to bunch.

A more arbitrary and eccentric procedure, and one which takes the time and energies of most university examiners, would be hard to devise. Is it not time that it was stopped?

Yours sincerely,
PAUL LAXTON,
University of Liverpool,
Department of Geography,
Roxby Building,
PO Box 147,
Liverpool.
May 9.

Veil over a draft European treaty

From Mr Peter Horsfield, QC

Sir, In February of this year the European Parliament approved a "draft treaty establishing the European Union", establishing, that is to say, a unitary supra-national state.

Am I alone in finding it odd, or rather incomprehensible, that in all the welter of advertisements, articles and news items in your paper and elsewhere preparing the public for the European elections on June 14, there appears to be no mention whatever of this draft treaty?

It would be unfortunate if the elections, having voted for their MEPs in June in ignorance of the very existence, let alone the terms, of this draft treaty, were then to be told that their votes constituted a mandate for the signature and ratification of the treaty.

The fact that only four Conservative MEPs voted against the draft treaty, notwithstanding that its terms must be repugnant to the vast majority of their electorate at home, may make it something of an embarrassment to the Government. But that does not justify the present deafening silence.

Yours faithfully,
PETER HORSFIELD,
8 Stone Buildings,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2.
May 18.

Nazi war criminals

From Mr David Winnick, MP for Walsall North (Labour)

Sir, There should indeed be a considerable amount of shame felt by Western governments at the way in which the Nazi mass murderer, Rauff, successfully, and for such a long period, escaped justice.

It is true, as Tom Bower's article stated (May 16), that the British Government have very recently requested the Chilean junta to extradite or expel Rauff to West Germany in order to stand trial for his wartime atrocities. This was, however, done not only much too late in the day, but with a good deal of reluctance.

When I raised the matter in a Commons adjournment debate on March 14 last year I was told by the Junior Foreign Office Minister that the arguments against any official British initiative (i.e., requesting the Chileans to extradite him) were compelling. The reason given was that the representations made by the German Federal Republic to the Chilean authorities had been unsuccessful.

Tom Bower refers to the infamous Mengele, who carried out his experiments on inmates at Auschwitz: what would happen if his whereabouts were discovered? Would we be told that there is nothing that can be done to bring him to justice?

Clearly, if Western governments, and particularly the United States, had really wanted to ensure that Rauff was expelled to West Germany, there could have been enough sustained pressure on the junta for them to decide it was not worth allowing him refuge any longer.

Instead of sob stories over Hess, it would be much better if governments of the wartime Allied Powers remembered the pledge given at the time that once the war was over all those responsible for Nazi crimes against humanity would be brought to justice.

Yours etc,
DAVID WINNICK,
House of Commons,
May 16.

'Remarried' by order

From Mr Edward F. Northcote

Sir, The three cases in which Sir John Arnold set aside decrees nisi (report, May 16) really show up the absurdity of our present laws of marriage and divorce. Is it likely that the intervention of the Queen's Proctor will have added one whit to the sum of human happiness?

In today's climate of opinion, it would be better for the civil law to recognise marriage as a personal relationship (such as friendship is) for which, as such, it can make no provision.

What good is done by the lawyers going into questions of who slept with whom, whose "unreasonable behaviour" caused what feelings and on which exact day have a couple been separated for two years?

Could they not more productively concentrate their efforts on the interests of children and property questions when relationships do break down, which is most often caused by death.

Yours faithfully,
EDWARD F. NORTHCOTE,
Flat 22,
12a Cambart Road, SW15.
May 16.

Sixth-form studies

From Professor M. F. Oliver

Sir, "The dreadful plunge into a world unrelievedly scientific" (leading article, May 2) from the age of 15 has been identified for a long time as contributing to the quite exasperating lack of awareness, interest and perspective many medical students and young doctors display with regard to our cultural heritage, history and language. But do not lay the blame solely or even principally on dons and the universities.

The aspiration of schools to increase or assure their record for

Value for money in house improvement

From the President of the Building Employers Confederation

Sir, Two important points stand out from your editorial (May 15) on housing. The Government must be more consistent in its investment programme and the improvement grants system urgently needs to be streamlined.

The threat of a moratorium on the letting of local authority capital contracts is not an idle invention. The relevant Department of the Environment memorandum to local authorities states that "the need to adjust allocations (for 1984/85) ... cannot be ruled out ...".

As Whitehall fudges goes, that is as crystal-clear a signpost that a moratorium is under consideration as one is ever likely to get in advance of the axe actually falling.

Do governments never learn? The sheer ineptitude and chaotic mismanagement involved in such a crude measure as a moratorium or retrospective cutting of budgets are too well known to need re-emphasising. Mrs Thatcher came to power as a radical leader committed to a break from old "stop-go" muddles of previous governments. Such a blatant U-turn to her own capital spending policy of eighteen months ago would seriously dent the credibility of that commitment.

On the more technical, but equally important, question of home improvement grant procedures,

your editorial confirms in its general scepticism our own detailed representations to the Housing Minister on urgent action that is needed to cut out the abuse, plain fraud and shoddy works that are wasting much of the public moneys spent on such grants.

The rules for approving and paying grants must be tightened in the minister's present review so as to ensure that moneys are paid upon the basis of good-quality works, carried out by VAT-registered builders and against the specific invoices for work done.

We have proposed a practical 10-point programme for achieving this better value for money in housing improvement expenditure and a strong lead is now required from the minister to convert good intentions into action.

After the Budget body-blow of VAT on building alterations, many people are questioning the truth of the Government's manifesto claim to make Britain "the best-housed nation in Europe".

If a capital moratorium is imposed and no action taken to make improvement grants more directly related to the works actually carried out, then this questioning will turn to cynicism and mistrust.

Yours faithfully,
BRUCE CHIVERS, President,
Building Employers Confederation,
82 New Cavendish Street, W1.

Solvent abuse

From Mr Harry Greenway, MP for Ealing North (Conservative)

Sir, You rightly say, in a generally admirable leading article (May 5), that the most important responsibility to make their children aware of the dangers of solvent abuse lies with parents. This is more easily said than done and I have received three petitions from parents in two years running into many hundreds of signatures asking for help against those who tempt and press their children into glue-sniffing at school, in youth clubs in their groups and gangs and many other areas of youth activity.

The problem has clearly gone beyond the control of many of even the best parents, whilst the feckless ones would not be bothered anyway.

With up to 10 per cent of children in some schools said to be sniffing glue or other solvents, with people unable to keep themselves out of prison because all sense of responsibility has dissolved out of a mind decayed by glue-sniffing and the rapidly rising number of known deaths from this disease, the law

needs to be strengthened. This is not to say that parental education is not very valuable, too.

The Government is surely right to agree to support legislation designed to outlaw vigorously those who deliberately sell solvents to known abusers, but this will probably not cure completely a growing and hideous problem. It surely cannot be beyond the wit of companies to produce solvents which do not specifically attract sniffers to the joys of inhalation.

Surely suitable chemicals could be added at the production stage which would repel the abuser, whilst remaining unnoticed by the honest user.

The Bill I have recently presented to Parliament on Glue Abuse (Prevention) would force this issue and is needed badly. Little real research has been undertaken by companies in this area and the time has come for all concerned to recognise and meet the serious challenge we face and the fact that it is growing fast.

Yours etc,
HARRY GREENWAY,
House of Commons.

More Russliss

From Mr Adrian Room

Sir, In my letter to you of November 2, 1971, you kindly allowed me to quote some examples of new Russian words borrowed from English.

Now, in 1984, the Russians have produced a further dictionary of new words and your readers may be interested to discover some of the English borrowings made in the 1970s (apart from those quoted in my "interim" letter on the subject of May 31, 1980).

Several of the words relate to entertainment and the mass media, and include *ay-revryu* ("ice-revue"), *big-bil* ("big beat"), *rok-opera*, *skapil* ("sex appeal"), *serial* (as on TV), *spichuel*, *kheppi-end* (as in an American movie) and *ekspizim*.

The world of business is now more prominent with *disayn* ("design"), *konsums*, *marketing*, *menedzhment*, *nou-khau* ("know-how"), *supermarket* and *fitz-fitt*.

As expected, new sports terms also appear, among them *windsurfing* ("windsurfing"), *resting-list* (of a chess-player), *sparring-parinyor*, *fol* ("foul"), *foshyuri-flop* (in the high jump) and, if sport is, *striking* (in the nude).

Communications and transport have brought the strange-sounding *frivy* ("freeway") and *khyavry* ("highway") as well as *lendrover*, *treylor* (behind a vehicle) and *zebra* ("crossing").

Reality of lively

From Mr J. F. Phillips, QC

Sir, Paul Jennings ("Reality night at the Cordwainers' Hall", May 17) is clearly right in saying that "most of us ... know nothing whatever about the City's lively companies"; and that is largely the fault of the lively companies themselves. But in declaring that "the time has come for a bit of rethinking" and that "there has to be some continuity ... some correspondence, however slight with real life" it has clearly escaped his notice that this has already been done in the past seven years in the formation of no fewer than 10 new lively companies.

In each case they are based on the original principle of the older companies - that eligibility for membership depends in part on the actual practice of the profession or calling implied by their titles.

Thus the Chartered Surveyors, Chartered Accountants, Chartered Secretaries, Actuaries, Insurers, Arbitrators and, within the last year,

In other fields there are now *skinning* (medically), *pokerbuck* (paperback) and *kitch* ("kitch").

Two of the most unusual words, however, are *cong* (music-hall-style song in a play or opera) and *sessun* (hairstyle in the manner popularized by Vidal Sassoon).

Yours faithfully,
ADRIAN ROOM,
173 The Causeway,
Petersfield, Hampshire.
May 8.

Umbrella-haters

From Dr F. S. Grimwood

Sir, The letter from Aileen Ribeiro, of the Courtauld Institute of Art (May 12), will no doubt remind many of your Oxford readers of the story of C. M. Bowra's encounter with Eleanor Plumer at a certain Encaenia garden party when, unusually, it began to rain.

Bowra chivalrously asked the Principal of St Anne's if she would care to share his umbrella; whereupon she drew herself up to attention and said: "My father was a field marshal; we do not use umbrellas".

Bowra replied: "Quite so, Madam; my father was a mandarin and I do."

Yours sincerely,
F. S. GRIMWOOD,
69A Jack Straw's Lane,
Oxford.
May 12.

Engineers have joined the ranks of those lively companies, 94 in total which, largely unused, play their full part, with the City Corporation and the professional and financial institutions, in the government and the management of the City.

The result of this jostling in a common cause is not merely the preservation of our heritage of institutions and customs but mainly, through our services - exchanges and markets, finance, shipping and insurance - and not least our right of settlement of mercantile disputes, the regular conversion, year after year, of a deficit in our terms of trade - even in our temporarily oil-rich economy - into a substantial surplus, on which our economic life and reputation so largely depends.

Incidentally, has the silly season started a bit early this year?

Yours etc,
JOHN F. PHILLIPS (Scrivener),
The Athenaeum,
Pall Mall, SW1.
May 18.

Thus the Chartered Surveyors, Chartered Accountants, Chartered Secretaries, Actuaries, Insurers, Arbitrators and, within the last year,

obtaining university places, together with the pressures from parents - not always for academic reasons - on their progeny and on their school are potent factors. Both should recognize the disadvantages of early specialization and that the community would be better served if those seeking professional training in universities and technical colleges had a broader sixth-form education.

Entry into medicine is the most extreme example, you allege, where narrow academic attainment at school is more highly valued by university selectors than other qualities. But much of what is really needed before entry into medicine, as distinct from what is taught at school, should be capable of being learnt from relatively short specialized pre-university courses. I suspect this is also true for similar

vocational subjects. Such pre-registration courses functioned successfully during the war.

Many at school would then have the inestimable benefit of other learning during those years currently filled with questionably relevant technical information. The practicality of such intensive introductory university courses for those later pursuing vocational training might profitably be evaluated by the Department of Education jointly with schools and universities.

Yours faithfully,
M. F. OLIVER,
Department of Medicine,
University of Edinburgh,
Cardiovascular Research Unit,
Hugh Robson Building,
George Square,
Edinburgh.
May 7.

The clash between conflicting creeds

From the Dean of Durham

Sir, The defence of Professor Jenkins offered by your Religious Affairs Correspondent (May 14) is timely and appropriate. Not only has he based his judgment on what the Bishop-designate actually said, rather than on newspaper reports; he has also articulated a long-standing Anglican freedom in the interpretation of Scripture and the historic creeds.

This freedom was most carefully examined and expressed in the 1938 report entitled *Doctrine in the Church of England*, which stated that "the Church should ... recognise as necessary to the fullness of its own life the activity of those of its own members who carry forward the apprehension of truth by freely testing and criticising its traditional doctrines".

The report also considered the position of an authorised teacher in the Church whose theological opinions diverge, within limits, from traditional teaching. This possibility, too, is accepted, although the teacher is urged to distinguish the two with care and to avoid offending consciences "as far as possible".

Those who are anxious to discover whether Professor Jenkins's views do so diverge should read his considerable work, *The Contradiction of Christianity*, with its attack on narrow intellectualism, its insistence on the connexion between orthodoxy and right practice, and its grounding in Trinitarian theology.

However, even more important than the question of an individual teacher's private but permissible opinions is the question of what Anglicans count as orthodoxy. I believe that, making the important distinction between truths of faith and their basis in history, Anglican profession and practice have this century come to recognise the essential orthodoxy of those who confess the truth of the Incarnation but are unable to affirm *ex nihilo* the historicity of the stories of Jesus Christ as well as of those who confess the truth of the Resurrection but are unable to affirm the historicity of the stories of the empty tomb.

Whether I am right or wrong in my belief, this is a matter which seems to call for public clarification, not least because of present conversations between Anglicans and others on the nature of authority in the Church.

PETER BAEZL,
The Deanery,
Durham.
May 14.

Liverpool's other crisis

From Mr A. E. R. Gouley

Sir, The eyes of the horticultural world are focused on Liverpool. The Garden Festival is a magnificent achievement. It has cost millions of pounds, and will draw millions of visitors.

Many of those visitors will seek out the internationally famous Liverpool City Botanic Garden at Harthill, just two miles away. Here, the most extensive non-commercial glasshouse complex in the north of England houses one of the finest tropical plant collections in the country, notably orchids derived from five magnificent bequests to the city.

It is a tragic irony that just now a sad state of decay is setting in at Harthill. The promise of sorely needed renovation of the glass-houses was cancelled last year, after a change in party political control of the city council. What are our foreign guests to make of whole corridors roped off as unsafe and plastic bags doing duty for broken panes even in the central hall?

The situation is dismaying for the keen and talented young curator, who with a sadly depleted staff strives to preserve Liverpool's heritage. On enquiry I find that within the last few months, the deteriorating conditions at Harthill have resulted in more than 60 species being lost to cultivation there. These include *Brighamia citrina*, a campanula from Hawaii which is on the endangered species list and is not included in any other collection in the British Isles.

May I appeal, on behalf of the horticultural community, for urgent rescue action.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
A. E. R. GOULEY, Chairman,
Royal Botanical Society of the Northern Counties,
55 Brown Street,
Manchester.
May 10.

Sauce for the goose

From Mr T. R. Shaw

Sir, Miners and others "on the clock" forfeit one working day's pay for each day on strike. Teachers are paid an annual salary and therefore forfeit only one three hundred and sixty-fifth part of this in similar circumstances. Is this fair?

Yours faithfully,
T. R. SHAW,
7 Gladstone Street, SE1.
May 11.

Tit for tat

From Mr R. G. Charnley

Sir, Letter received from parents after Wednesday's day of action: "... hasn't done that drawing of a shop front in France, because I wouldn't let her. You chose to go on strike for the day. We didn't ask you, so my husband feels the children should be on strike in sympathy with your cause".

Yours faithfully,
R. G. CHARNLEY,
Head of Lower School,
Rothelaw School,
Jennett Road,
Ashford,
Kent.
May 15.

CONTRARY TO ANY PREVIOUS ADVICE, THERE ARE ONE OR TWO THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT A WINE.

- 1 Do you know that the Muscadet vineyards are the only ones in Brittany to be classified by the Appellation Contrôlée authorities?
- 2 Are you aware that the grape variety grown in this area is the Melon de Bourgogne which has been rechristened as the Muscadet?
- 3 Do you know that it was the monks in the seventeenth century who first brought vines to this area of France?
- 4 Are you familiar with the three areas of the Loire valley: dry wines in the west (Muscadet) and the east (Sancerre) with the sweeter wines in the middle (Anjou)?
- 5 Are you aware that traditionally Muscadet is the first region to be picked every year?
- 6 Do you realise that Muscadet is not only picked young, it is bottled young and is immediately ready for drinking?
- 7 Do you know Muscadet sur lie means bottled directly from the barrels where it has fermented on the lees?
- 8 Do you know that wines of a 'sur lie' nature, if racked, will oxidise and flatten?
- 9 Do you ensure that for chilled white wine the glasses are cold?
- 10 Are you aware that it's the natural carbon dioxide in a wine which is responsible for its freshness?
- 11 Do you realise that the different productions of separate communes are almost impossible to find as they are not classified in this area?
- 12 Are you aware that there are three

distinct wine growing areas: Muscadet, Muscadet des Coteaux de la Loire and Muscadet de Sèvre-et-Maine?

- 13 Do you know it's the latter of these areas that is regarded as being the best?
- 14 Do you realise that altogether there are 22,500 acres of Muscadet grown near the mouth of the River Loire?
- 15 Do you know that Appellation Contrôlée not only guarantees the origin of Muscadet but also ensures that high standards are met?
- 16 Do you realise that the Appellation Contrôlée law sets a minimum alcohol level for all AC wines?
- 17 Do you know that Muscadet is one of the few French wines to have a recommended upper limit on its alcoholic strength so it retains its freshness and fruity flavour?
- 18 When the French call a wine 'gourleyant' are you aware it means a light wine both in terms of taste and strength?
- 19 In the Loire the drier, lighter wines come from the areas with chalky soil, heavier wines from the areas of marl. Did you realise this is because marl stores more heat?
- 20 Do you know that the finer a wine is, the more fragrance it will have?
- 21 Muscadet is the natural accompaniment to shellfish and seafood. Did you realise this is because it's grown close to the Atlantic?
- 22 Muscadet does not need to be decanted. Do you realise this is because it 'throws' little or no sediment?
- 23 The rule is that if Muscadet is to accompany a dish it is the best wine to assist in the cooking. Are you aware of this?
- 24 Are you also aware that if you add wine during the cooking of a dish, it should always be heated first?
- 25 Do you also know that the finer a white wine the less its subtleties should be masked by cold?
- 26 When cooling a white wine, are you aware that one or two hours at most in a refrigerator is sufficient?
- 27 Do you know the rule that a Muscadet wine should not be served as cold as a Blanc de Blancs?
- 28 Are you aware that twenty minutes in a freezer is the maximum for a white wine?

29 Do you realise that good white wines should never be chilled as rapidly as when in a freezer?

30 Do you appreciate that there is no need to wrap a Muscadet in a white napkin unless it's being served from an ice bucket?

31 Are you aware that iced water is more effective than ice cubes alone when cooling a wine?

32 Muscadet being a younger, lighter wine should be drunk before older heavier wines?

33 Do you know the rule that at an all white wine meal, one should start with the more subtle wines and then move on to the more aromatic ones?

34 When serving Muscadet, or other white wine do you always use glasses with a crystal bowl to show off the colour of the wine?

35 Are you aware that both natural sunlight and artificial light are harmful to wine in clear glass bottles?

36 Do you know that the ideal temperature for storing Muscadet and all white wines is 7-12 Centigrade?

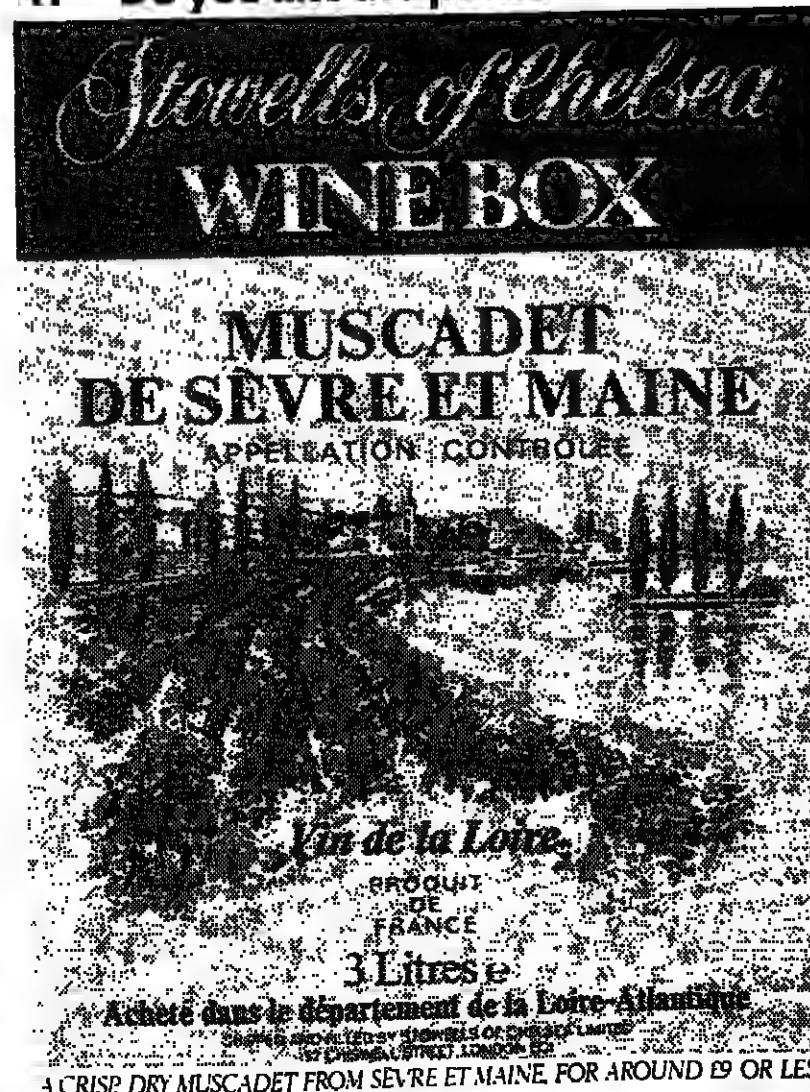
37 Do you always dry wine glasses whilst they are still warm with a lint free cloth, preferably a linen one?

38 Do you always store your wine glasses upright so that air can circulate in the bowl and prevent them becoming tainted?

39 Do you always inspect the cork to ensure that it does not contain weevil?

40 Do you like the crisp, dry flavour of Muscadet?

41 Do you like the price?



Stowell's of Chelsea
WINE BOX

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES
Equities retreatACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, May 14. Dealings end, June 1. Contango Day, June 4. Settlement Day, June 11
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

1983/84 High Low Company Price Chg % P/E									
BRITISH FUNDS									
100% Treas	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Govt	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Ind	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Div	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Int	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Exch	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Bond	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Share	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Prop	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Real	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Tech	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Med	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Agri	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Envr	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Arts	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Soc	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Hlth	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Edu	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Rec	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Sport	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Trav	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Util	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Comm	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Indus	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Manu	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Retail	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Food	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Bev	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Tob	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Gam	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Misc	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Unk	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Totl	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN									
100% Aus	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Can	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Den	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Fin	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Ger	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Gre	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Ind	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Ital	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Jap	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Nor	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Spt	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Swi	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Ukg	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Usa	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Yko	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Totl	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
LOCAL AUTHORITIES									
100% Auk	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Bld	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Cam	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Cld	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Dnt	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Eps	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Hlv	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Ldn	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Mnt	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Nth	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Sth	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Totl	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
DOLLAR STOCKS									
100% Auk	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Bld	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Cam	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Cld	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Dnt	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Eps	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Hlv	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Ldn	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Mnt	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Nth	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Sth	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Totl	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
BANKS AND DISCOUNTS									
100% Auk	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Bld	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Cam	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Cld	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Dnt	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Eps	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Hlv	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Ldn	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Mnt	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Nth	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Sth	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Totl	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
MONEY MARKETS									
100% Auk	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Bld	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Cam	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Cld	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Dnt	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Eps	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Hlv	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Ldn	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Mnt	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Nth	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Sth	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Totl	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
FOREIGN EXCHANGES									
100% Auk	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Bld	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Cam	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Cld	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
100% Dnt	124	124	124	124	124	124			

LEGGE
3-LEVER
SECURITY
LOCKS

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Slow handclap for the Great US roadshow

A couple of weeks ago, world stock markets were poised uneasily on a sea-saw. Wall Street was hitting new lows for the year. Tokyo was touching highs, even during Golden Week, the official Japanese holiday period, while London was bobbing uneasily between the two trends at 900 on the FT-30 Share Index.

Such diverse movements were clearly unsustainable indefinitely. But investors in London, buoyed up with talk of bucking the US trend in rates hoped that London would imitate the Japanese model.

Yesterday saw the destruction of those hopes. By noon, Wall Street was down about 14 points, leaving the Dow Jones Average at just over 1,100. Tokyo plunged to an 11-week low, closing at 10,061. And London? The Financial Times 30 Share Index shed nearly 20 points to close at 856.3.

Rationalizing both the London and Tokyo falls is an easy, albeit fruitless, exercise. In Tokyo, foreigners have been reportedly heavy sellers, and sentiment has been badly hit by the Gulf War which threatens Japan's economy which is heavily dependent on oil imports. In London, package fears have given investors the jitters.

But these explanations pale into insignificance beside the central realization by world investors that perhaps the Great American Roadshow is drawing to a close. President Reagan's greatest electoral asset currently is the Teflon factor - his apparent ability to survive massive political setbacks apparently unscathed.

But investor sentiment has manifestly enjoyed the same "non-stick" immunity. Galloping deficits? Booming credit growth? Widening current account deficits? None of these hard economic realities had seemed to count for anything at all during the massive US bull market of the past couple of years.

The collapse and rescue of Continental Illinois Bank has shown conclusively, however, that the economic policies of the Reagan Administration do have fall out and that this can be painful.

The subsequent intervention by the Federal Reserve Bank has left the US central banking system in an agonising dilemma, aptly summed up by Dr Henry Kaufman of Salomon Brothers in his latest *Comments on Credit* bulletin.

"The Federal Reserve faces a serious dilemma. While its position as lender of last resort is undeniably important, the Fed also faces the ongoing - and perhaps conflicting - task of stabilizing the economy, especially since fiscal policy is providing little help. And while the assurances provided to the banking system bolstered confidence in the system, they also increased the risk of aggressive financial decisions that may lead to other excesses."

And Gilts? First, it was "decoupling", then it was the "wall of dividend cash" argument - both were sophistries current in market sentiment and designed to rationalize a possible uplift in gilt prices. But both arguments were shouldered aside yesterday in the bustle to get out of Government stock.

Once it was a sign of investment machismo to hold long dated gilts, willy-nilly. But fashions change. Now it is chic to be bearish of 21st century stock.

Finding reasons for the fall is difficult. It is hard to blame the fall on Mr Prior's resignation hint; the miners' strike has been priced into the yield curve for weeks. Money market rates were not noticeably harder yesterday, and US bonds fairly quiescent.

Some blame fell one hint of a July package of measures on the way, after reports in *The Times* yesterday that public spending was moving rapidly ahead.

following April's £2.4 billion borrowing requirement.

Perhaps too the fall disguises what is quite simply a buyers' strike. Given the authorities' need to sell gilts, if money targets are to be attained, and given the acceleration in public sector spending, it is arguable that both the market and the authorities have conspired to smash current yields and find a new level higher up at which stock can be sold.

This argument would certainly tie in with the history of the latest tap, Treasury 9½ per cent, Convertible 1989, issued at 50, and greeted fairly coolly, the issue failed to find buyers, and last week, the Government Broker cut his price to 47½, but surprisingly failed to sell out.

In the event the gamble, if gamble there was, has come unstuck. The tap has now fallen way below the recent tapping price, leaving the authorities burdened with a semi-dog stock.

Conclusive need for open trading

George Bernard Shaw once wrote that if all the economists in the world were laid end to end they would still not reach a conclusion. This is not quite true. On one subject at least - the benefits of an open international trading system - they are almost unanimous.

The perennial political problem is that the benefits protection brings to a beleaguered industry and its workers seem clear. By limiting competition for imports jobs are saved. The costs - higher prices, less competition, restricted consumer choice, ossification of outdated industrial structures are widely diffused, more intangible and inspire no identifiable political constituency.

The Western nations are coming round belatedly to the realization that they must open their markets to the third world if debtor countries are to regain financial stability.

There was an outcry in the United States a couple of weeks ago when the leading motor companies - including Chrysler, Ford and General Motors - announced record profits and record salaries and bonuses for their chief executives in the wake of a "voluntary" export restraint agreement on cars from Japan.

Moore's vision of the future

The speech by Mr John Moore, the financial secretary to the Treasury, at *The Times* Budget briefing yesterday was a lucid and seductive explanation of the ideas behind March's tax-reforming Budget. It also brought with it a vision of future for British businesses in which they can follow the dictates of the market rather than the dictates of the taxman.

Mr Moore believes that the lower tax bite on profits will stimulate companies to undertake more innovative expenditure and that it will make Britain an attractive place for both domestic and overseas investors.

Such assertions, as befit any radical new departure, remain to be tested in practice. There will, of course, be distortions in the transitional period to the new system. One of yesterday's speakers, Mr John Carrell, a partner of Stephens Harwood, referred to an 'Indian summer' for traditional tax shelters like leasing, film financing and oil exploration because present allowances will be available for offset against the lower corporation tax rates that rule in the future.

But with these and other caveats Mr Moore is surely right that the market is the best judge of investment allocation

Banks fear debtors' cartel over \$340bn Latin loans

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Fears were growing among international bankers in Washington last night that Latin America is about to form a "debtors' cartel" with news that Brazil's Central Bank president had slipped in for closely-guarded talks.

Senior Alfonso Pastore was having private talks with officials of British and American banks yesterday, after a week-end communiqué from the debt-laden nations which bankers believe could signal a new confrontation over repayments.

Both the International Monetary Fund and the Brazilian Embassy refused to comment on the talks, saying Senior Pastore was on a private visit after giving an address at the University of Virginia.

But diplomatic sources said that "debtors' cartel" had been made by the Banco de Brazil in Washington for Senior Pastore to meet the commercial bankers who believe increasingly that their Latin American loans, estimated at \$340 billion, are at risk.

Commercial bankers were anxious to meet Senior Pastore, whom they regard as both

Debts of the big Latin American borrowers (\$ billion)

Argentina	44
Brazil	93
Chile	18
Mexico	89
Peru	12
Venezuela	34

politically moderate and influential in the region, to relay their concern to other debtor nations over the fast-approaching June 30 deadline facing American banks, which must then decide whether to declare some delinquent loans as non-performing.

The meeting was urged in a communiqué from the Presidents of Argentina, Brazil, Mexico and Colombia, who said the recent rise in interest rates was straining their ability to repay debts. They demanded both a reduction in rates and longer repayment periods and said these and other "satisfactory solutions for all involved" would be discussed at the "debtors' summit".

Some bankers fear that Argentina, which had earlier refused to meet scheduled loan repayments, is pressing other

Latin American debt exposure of five biggest US banks (\$ billion)

	Total assets	Estimated exposure
Citicorp	134.7	10.2
Bank of America	121.2	7.2
Chase	81.9	6.2
Manufacturers	64.3	6.4
J.P. Morgan	58.0	4.2

debtor nations to take similar action to increase the region's bargaining power with international banks.

Until recently, there had appeared little support for this bankers' nightmare. Mexico, which had already secured easier terms from commercial banks, was anxious to maintain a good credit rating both for itself and the entire Latin American region.

But this was before the recent rise in US prime lending rates from 12 per cent to 13.5 per cent. It put new and some say, intolerable strains on Latin American nations whose foreign debt repayments float with movements in the US prime.

The one half of a point rise in the prime rate two weeks ago, for example, added \$200m a year to Argentina's payments, and an extra \$300m for Mexico, \$350m for Brazil, and \$150m for Venezuela.

This came at a time when the political will to continue economic austerity measures, prescribed by the International Monetary Fund, has been strained severely by riots in São Paulo, Santiago, Lima, Rio de Janeiro and the Dominican Republic.

The upshot was the unprecedented call over the weekend for an emergency meeting of debtor countries.

Although the tone of the communiqué was moderate, it nevertheless marks the first time Latin American nations had banded together to seek better terms.

"Our nations cannot indefinitely accept the hazards to democracy and development posed by existing repayment terms," the leaders said.

President Augusto Pinochet of Chile, which owes \$20 billion yesterday expressed support for the call for a regional meeting to discuss renegotiation of foreign debt.

Small firms prepare for SE battle

By Philip Robinson

Small and medium-sized stockbroking firms are now marshalling forces to battle for the retention of the stock markets single-capacity system without which they see business in second-line stocks disappearing.

After a public meeting attended by more than 150 people last week, the brokers have now set up a seven-man committee which is likely to meet this week to elect a chairman and plan a strategy.

The move comes as the Stock Exchange tells Professor Lawrence "Jim" Gower that it may need legal backing to police the market once powerful outside financial interests take over Stock Exchange firms.

The list of candidates sympathetic to the views of small broking firms is beginning to grow and it is likely that for the first time in 30 years, an election will take place on June 24 for 13 places on the ruling council of the Exchange.

The current list is about five long and includes Mr Jeremy Lewis of stockbrokers Seymour Pierce, whose outspoken reservations on the Stock Exchange reforms gave the market a focal point to start the rearguard action.

Another likely candidate is Mr Geoffrey King of Savory, Miln & Co. He is also part of the "rebels" committee, which comprises Mr Derek Greenwood of Seymour Pierce, Mr John Harkness of Earnshaw Hayes, Mr Martin Walters of Schaverien, Mr John East of Margrets & Addenbrooke, Mr Keith Goldie-Morrison of Keith Bayley Rogers & Co, and Mr Cameron Morphet of Illingworth Henriques.

Mr Greenwood said yesterday: "We realize time is not on our side but feel that many council members who are making the policy decisions which affect us have already signed up a future with outside partners."

So far, about 18 member firms have linked with non-members of the Stock Exchange to beef up their working capital



John Moore: key speech on tax changes

Key Treasury speech

Mr John Moore, the Financial Secretary to the Treasury, was the principal speaker at yesterday's *Times* 1984 Budget briefing held at the Dorchester Hotel in London.

The conference was chaired by Mr Kenneth Fleet, Executive Editor, Finance and Industry at *The Times*.

It included speeches by Mr Trevor Swete, a director of Hill Samuel, merchant bank, Mr Tim Congdon, economist at the stockbrokers L Messel &

THE TIMES 1984 BUDGET BRIEFING

Co. Mr Mark Powell, a director of the stockbrokers Laing & Cruickshank; Mr John Carrell, a partner with the lawyers Stephenson Harwood and Mr Ian Hayes, a partner with Armitage & Norton the accountants. Conference reports, pages 20, 21

Job cuts confirmed at bank

By Wayne Lintott

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation confirmed yesterday that it was scaling down its British retail banking operations and would be making 300 of its staff redundant.

At the same time, Hongkong Bank's American subsidiary, the Marine Midland Bank, the 13th largest in America, is to downgrade its Paris branch office to a representative office. The surplus staff will join Hongkong Bank's Paris branch.

The bank's announcement said that it had decided to concentrate its efforts on commercial banking, following the restructuring of its Wardley merchant banking subsidiary at the end of 1983.

Under what the bank termed "a reorganization" the commercial bank business will become more aggressive in seeking small-to-medium sized corporate clients and will seek to further relationships with multinational companies.

The reorganization follows a review of profitability potential in Britain and the bank has decided to close its Birmingham branch.

Executives of the bank declined to talk to *The Times* yesterday after our report on the issue.

ASDA chief leaves

Mr John Fletcher has suddenly departed from Associated Dairies Group, where he has run the profitable ASDA supermarket chain for the past three years.

He was unavailable for comment last night, but the company said his service contract was terminated with immediate effect yesterday. Mr Fletcher joined ASDA from Mr James Gulliver's Argyle Foods and subsequently brought some of his former Argyle colleagues with him. Behind his departure is believed to lie a series of personality clashes with them.

A source close to the company said: He was a good picker of men and brilliant on his own, but he was not the easiest to get on with." Mr Noel Stockdale, associated chairman, said: Mr Fletcher's successor will be an internal appointment."

Negotiations are going on to decide a "golden handshake" payment to Mr Fletcher.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index: 1084.6 down 24.1 (High: 1105.7; Low: 1084.5)
FT Index: 855.3 down 19.9
FT FTSE: 79.30 down 0.43
FT All Share: n/a
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones Index: 10,061.94 down 103.03
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index: 923.77 up 30.76

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.3890 down 25pts
Index 80.0 down 0.5
DM 3.8150 down 0.0250
FF 11.72 down 0.07
Yen 224.25 down 0.25
Dollar Index 131.4 down 0.3
DM 2.7430

NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling \$1.3825
Dollar DM 2.7300
INTERNATIONAL
ECU £0.567451
SDR £0.745655

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rate 9.9%
Finance houses base rate 9
Discount market loans week fixed 7½-7%
3 month interbank 9% - 9½%
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11% - 11½%
3 month DM 8 - 8½%
3 month FF 12% - 12½%
US rates:
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 10%
Treasury long bond 97¼% - 97½%
GOLD
London fixed (per ounce):
am \$379.15 pm \$379.50
close \$378.50 (\$272.25)
New York (close): \$379.25
Kruggerand (per coin):
\$389.90 (\$260.25-281)
Sovereigns (new):
\$89.90 (\$64.675)
*Excludes VAT

NEWS IN BRIEF

Lombard in new joint venture

Lombard North Central, National Westminster's finance house subsidiary, is stepping up its involvement with the motor industry.

Lombard is paying £16m for an 80 per cent share stake and £5m of loan stock in Wholesale Vehicle Finance, which finances vehicle stocks for BL distributors.

BL will pay £2.6m for the remaining 20 per cent. Lombard already owns 80 per cent of both Austin Rover Finance and Jaguar Car Finance, with BL as minority shareholder.

● J SAINSBURY, the supermarket chain, has increased pretax profits for the 52 weeks to March 24 to £130m from £100.7m. Sales including VAT rose from £2,315.8m to £2,688.5m. The final dividend of 5.1p makes 7.5p for the year (5.85p). *Tempos, page 19*

● DISAPPOINTING half-yearly figures are reported by Ranks Hovis McDougall, the food processing company, with profits down from £25.9m to £23.3m. *Tempos, page 19*

● ICL, the British computer manufacturer, has reported pretax profits of £18.3m for the half year to March 3, up from 16.7m. *Tempos, page 19*

● A REPORT from the Office of Fair Trading, on whether the Lomro move to elect 12 directors to the House of Fraser board is in breach of undertakings, has gone to the Department of Trade and Industry, and a statement is expected this week.

Britoil places £17m contracts

Contracts worth £17m and securing 300 jobs for almost two years have been placed in Britain by Britoil for two modules for its Clyde oil production platform in the North Sea.

They have been placed with Sea and Land Pipelines, of Lowestoft, Suffolk.

Further module contracts are about to be placed in addition to the £30m contract for the platform jacket which will be built near Inverness.

In total an estimated £750m worth of contracts will be placed for the platform.

Indications for recovery

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

The latest set of cyclical indicators, which track the course of the British economy, continue to suggest that the recovery will be sustained well into 1985, though the longer leading index, which looks about 12 months ahead, showed some hesitation last month.

After rising fairly steadily since last autumn the longer leading index was little changed in April, reflecting the recent rise in interest rates and a more restrained increase in business confidence shown in the latest quarterly survey by the Confederation of British Industry.

Two operations - while industrialists have repeatedly given warnings that they will not invest in states applying unitary tax.

US Treasury working group appeared to defer the international row this month by proposing that the dozen states applying the tax should take a "water's edge" approach of only taxing multinationals on the basis of their US operations.

Mr Rosapepe said the states had accepted this. The change now only requires Congressional approval. However, he said that the states had demanded much tougher surveillance of their US operations.

Most foreign companies are unaware that the Treasury Secretary, Mr Donald Regan, has promised to double, within

Unitary reform could lead to tougher checks

Companies 'face US tax clamp'

By John Lawless

Foreign companies with American subsidiaries will face twice as many tax inspectors investigating their worldwide deals if unitary tax is scrapped, a Washington lobbyist acting for 31 states will tell British businessmen tomorrow.

Mr James Rosapepe, Washington representative of the Multi-state Tax Commission (MTC), is to speak at a seminar on unitary taxation in London organised by the American Tax Institute.

Unitary taxation has provided the main fiscal thorn in relations between the United States and, predominantly, the advanced industrial countries for the past year. Governments have been hinting that they would retaliate by similarly taxing the operations of US multinationals represented in their countries on their wor-

the next four years, the funds available to the US Inland Revenue Service (IRS) for inspectors who check on multinationals, he said.

Although another \$50m has to be approved by Congress, that sum seems assured as the price of meeting the storm of foreign complaints. "That is what the states would get in exchange for not using unitary tax," Mr Rosapepe said.

"They are also demanding that subsidiaries of foreign companies operating in the US should provide a 50-state spread-sheet on their incomes in America. This is to discourage companies from telling different stories to different states - which has been a very big problem indeed for individual states trying to assess taxes."

"Our objective at the Halifax will be to meet the demands of borrowers - to bring mortgage rationing to an end, once and for all"



Richard Harby, Chairman of Halifax Building Society.

Speaking to members at the Society's 1984 Annual General Meeting held on 21st May 1984, the Chairman drew attention to the following:

Growth and Lending

● The Society's assets have increased by £2,710 million to £16,780 million in the year ended 31st January 1984.

● This was the fastest rate of growth of any of the top five building societies, and enabled the Halifax to lend 24% more than in the previous year.

● The Society lent to 187,000 new borrowers in 1983-84, half as many again as in 1981-82. 20,000 loans were made on new houses, and 43,000 on pre-1919 dwellings.

● The Halifax now has in excess of 10 million investing and borrowing accounts.

● In 1983-84 £230 million was allocated to help with inner city regeneration and other special schemes.

Interest Rates

● Building societies are now deciding individually what rates to pay their investors and what to charge their borrowers. The overall effect of this will be to raise average rates, both for investors and borrowers, but it will also produce a much better flow of funds for new borrowers.

● Our own objective at the Halifax will be to meet the demands of borrowers - to bring mortgage rationing to an end, once and for all.

● The decision by the Inland Revenue to tax the profit on the realisation of gilt-edged securities will, we think, result in a mortgage rate a quarter per cent higher than would otherwise have been the case.

Administration

● Our management expense ratio improved last year. However, the range, scale and level of service offered by the Halifax is quite different from that of some smaller societies, and its operating costs are therefore higher. Its management is every bit as efficient.

● The introduction of automated teller machines has been highly successful. We now have 106 and by the end of 1984 there will be 250 machines, offering Cardcash facilities in every major population centre.

● We opened 57 new branches in 1983-84, and we now have over 640 branches and more than 2,000 full time agencies. All of these outlets are needed to deal with the ever-growing demand for our services.

Prospects for 1984-85

● The Halifax plans to lend £4.75 billions in its current financial year. This is 27% more than last year.

● Our interest rates will remain highly competitive, as will the terms and conditions of our various savings schemes.

● We are working hard to identify and meet the future demands of our members.

HALIFAX
The world's No1 building society.

THE TIMES 1984 BUDGET BRIEFING

● Revenue reform

● Easier loans

● End of a trend

KEYNOTE SPEECH: JOHN MOORE

Broader tax base and lower rates are vital

This Government believes that a free market tends to produce the most efficient allocation of resources. That is our starting point, and a number of conclusions about what sort of tax system we should have follow from it.

First, though taxation is an important instrument of economic policy, it should apply in such a way that it neither kills off economic activity, nor in general promotes one sort of activity in preference to another. The tax system should be neutral, or to put that in a still clearer way, the economy should function as much as possible as though taxation did not exist. At the same time we want to create a simpler tax system, one which is easier to understand. People and businesses should respond to stimuli within the system, not to stimuli imposed by the Government.

Secondly, the rates of tax as wide as possible, can get them. If some goods and services, some activities, some categories of people are in the tax net, but others left out, then that itself imposes a distortion, a position which is less than neutral. Economic activity will of course

tend to shift towards the areas exempt from tax. If tax rates are high, then even if they are broadly and neutrally applied, they will tend to choke off economic activity.

So these are the main principles we start with: neutrality and simplicity, a broad tax base and as low rates of tax as possible.

Today I wish to concentrate on the taxation of business, and show the thinking which lies behind our Budget proposals. In particular, I wish to concentrate on the proposed changes in corporation tax rates and capital allowances. It is these that are the most far-reaching and radical of the proposals directly affecting business.

The old system

Let me remind you of the position before the Budget. Our nominal rates of tax on companies were very high. A "small companies" rate of 38 per cent. A main rate of 52 per cent. And an even higher marginal rate - 55 per cent - for companies moving from the small companies rate onto the main rate.

At the same time as some

Mr Nigel Lawson's first Budget is proving to be a milestone in the history of fiscal policy. But how should the businessman and the investor react? The Times

companies laboured under high nominal rates of tax, many were able to take advantage of the rules to shelter their profits from corporation tax entirely. Only one third of companies regularly pay corporation tax, and a third never pay it. The revenue yield to the Government was relatively modest: in 1983-84 about £4 billion in total from mainstream corporation tax, compared with £6 billion from petroleum revenue tax alone, £31 billion from income tax and £15 billion from VAT.

The paradox of high rates of tax and relatively low yields is explained by two factors in particular. Low profitability in British business. And a series of very generous allowances - particularly on capital investment - built into the tax system.

The UK system before Budget day offered probably the

1984 Budget Briefing was held yesterday to give leading businessmen a forum in which they could discuss that and relative subjects. A full house heard speeches

most generous tax subsidies in the world to certain types of investment. It was assumed that this would mean more and better investment in the UK than in competing nations. Yet this has not been the case. Disturbingly, the assumption that tax incentives meant better investment has been proved alarmingly wrong. There are many reasons why the UK has made poor use of capital but it is hard to escape the conclusion that a tax regime which subsidised and encouraged projects with low returns has been an important contributory factor.

In summary, under the pre-budget system, investment decisions were frequently governed by the tax rules - and hence by the professional tax adviser and, indirectly, the politician - rather than by the

from leading figures in the City and the keynote was set by Mr John Moore, Financial Secretary to the Treasury. These are extracts from some of the speeches.

businessman. And the tax adviser and the politician, were pushing business towards investment decisions with a poor rate of return - often investment for its own sake - and in the process probably adding to the country's major problems of poor competitiveness and high unemployment.

The Budget proposals This brings me to the company tax strategy on which the Government is embarked. I would make two preliminary points. First, the proposed changes - though radical - work within the existing imputation system of corporation tax. Secondly, we wanted to set out the changes clearly over a number of years both to reduce uncertainty and ease the transition. This marked a considerable departure from conventional budgetary decisions.

which are normally taken only one year in advance. But the medium-term approach to policy is a distinguishing characteristic of this Government - familiar in a number of areas from the MTFS to the privatisation programme.

Central to the company tax proposals is the reduction of the high nominal rates of corporation tax. It is only companies which make profits - and cannot shelter these profits - which pay tax, and so high rates of tax tend to penalise the successful. The corporation tax system in effect has until now been taking away from the profitable and using it to subsidise investment by a wide range of companies, whether successful or not. It has imposed a higher tax burden on companies investing in labour than those investing in plant and equipment. And it has diverted some of our best talent into even more imaginative ways of obtaining the benefits of the over generous relief. That is the curious money-go-round which our proposals aim to eliminate.

The result will be - is

designed to be - to encourage profitable companies by allowing them to keep a very much larger share of their profits. This Government is happy to put the word "profit" back into the national vocabulary.

Our proposals are designed to reduce or eliminate the distortions in the system. First and foremost, by abolishing initial and first year allowances for capital investment, we bring the tax treatment of capital assets in general more closely in line with a typical depreciation profile. The new system, when fully in place will thus treat fixed assets in a more even handed manner. Companies will be encouraged to find projects which are commercially efficient rather than merely tax efficient. This means, of course, that many investments will need to pass a stiffer test than under the old system. But while the cost of capital will rise at the margin because of the reduction in allowances, some highly profitable projects will do better under the new system because of the reduction in the rate of corporation tax.

The proposed changes in capital allowances are designed to reduce the discrimination between different assets and sectors, leaving the market to determine the most efficient allocation of resources between them. They are certainly not intended as an attack on manufacturing industry, an allegation which has been made by the Government's opponents. Rather they remove the disadvantage which other sectors have suffered under.

Secondly, reducing the rates of corporation tax will deal in large measure with another unwelcome distortion: that in favour of debt against equity. The bias arises because interest

companies should benefit very considerably from the new system, and that is without considering the continuing benefit from the abolition of the National Insurance Surcharge.

Our businesses do not live in an isolated world and it is important to assess the changes proposed against company tax systems applying in other countries. The main rate at which company profits are taxed will be significantly lower in the UK than in any of our major competitors. For example, in France the rate is 50 per cent; in West Germany, 56 per cent; in the Netherlands, 48 per cent; in the United States, 46 per cent; and in Japan, 42 per cent. By 1986 - on the conventional assumption that scrap value is about 10 per cent - expenditure on plant and machinery in the UK will be written off against tax within about eight years and the write-off period for industrial buildings will be 25 years. In competitor countries the comparison varies between one sort of asset and another but, in general, our write-off periods will be comparable with those overseas. So I believe the overall effect is to make Britain an attractive place for both domestic and overseas investors.

Peenovation

We see the far-reaching changes in corporation tax as being of great significance in our economic development. Taken in the context of the stable financial framework provided by our MTFS, the changes are addressed to some of Britain's most intractable problems: low profitability in business, lack of competitiveness and high unemployment. Our solutions are radical and much more than routine tinkering with the tax system on a care and maintenance basis. They should be seen as part of a wider strategy of tax reform. They are supported in this Budget by other changes which will be of benefit to businesses by encouraging markets and improving the flow of finance to the corporate sector. The corporation tax changes themselves follow a very careful analysis of the operation of the tax system and a thorough reappraisal of its rationale and economic effects.

I believe the new regime offers business a tremendous opportunity to plan with certainty for the future and to take decision-making back to the boardroom, away from the tax planners, and from Whitehall and Westminster. In the past governments have been legitimately criticised for ignoring success and bolstering failure. This Budget marks a break from that, towards a dynamic economy with worthwhile incentives for profitability and success.

Tory proposals are designed to reduce distortions in the system

payments are fully deductible in arriving at taxable profits, while dividends are only partially offset - via the imputation system - leaving corporation tax on distributed profits payable to the extent that corporation tax exceeds 30 per cent. So from now on the bias is eliminated for companies paying the small profits rate and, for other companies, the bias will be small once the main rate has dropped to 35 per cent.

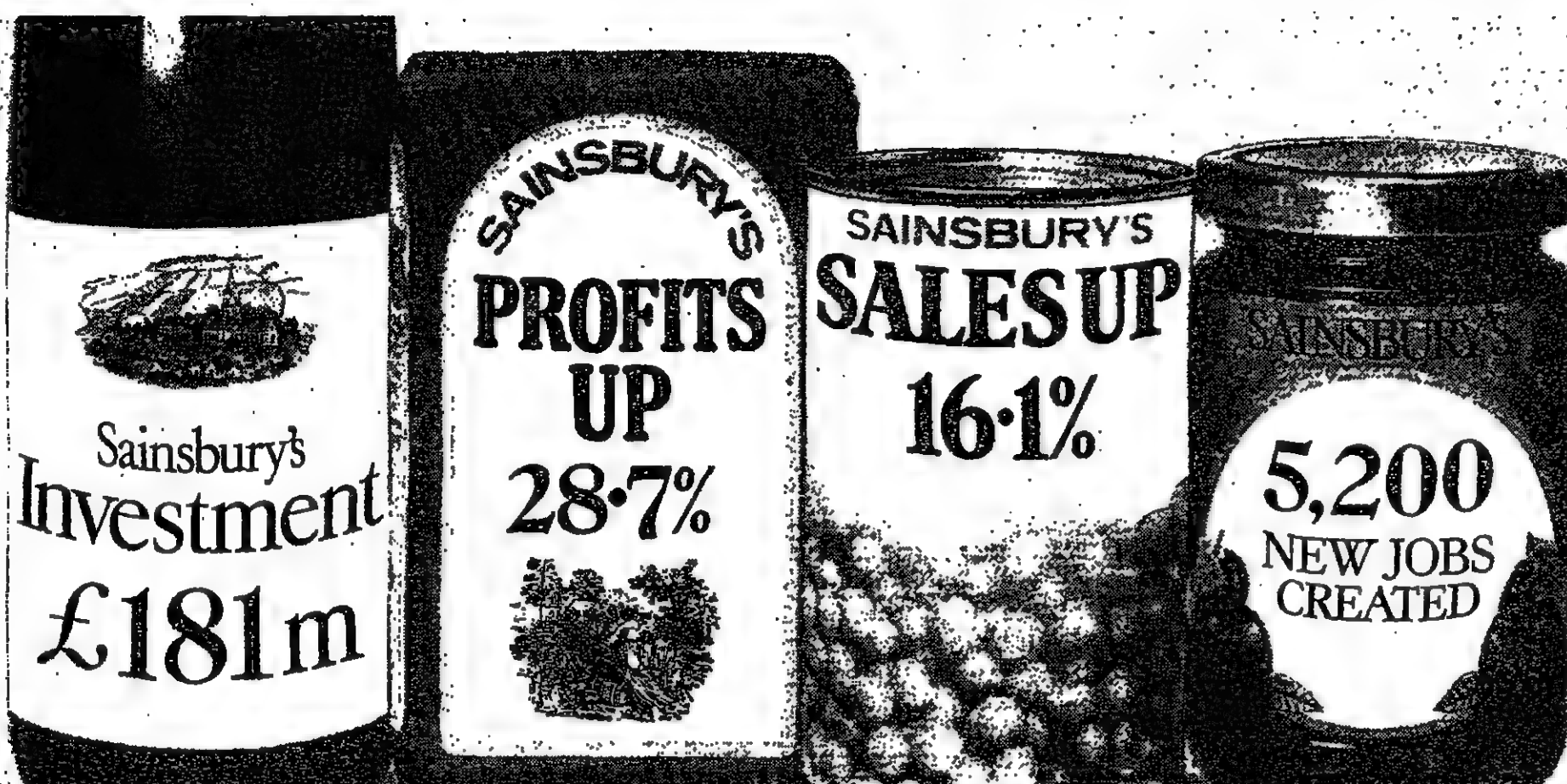
Handling the transition to a new tax system is always difficult, and of key importance. We thought it essential in making changes to give British business certainty for the future. That is why the new rates - 30 per cent for small companies and the reduction in four stages to 35 per cent for the main rate - are built into this year's Finance Bill. Phasing out the first year and initial capital allowances over the same period as the reduction in the main rate of corporation tax seems to us a sensible and practical way to proceed.

Over the period to 1988-89 as a whole the corporation tax changes by themselves are expected to be revenue neutral. Once the transitional period is over, I am confident that the effect of the measures will certainly not be to increase the tax burden on industry. Indeed in the 1990s when the effect of the corporation tax changes have fully worked through,

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9 1/4%
BCCI	9 1/4%
Citibank Savings	9 1/4%
Consolidated Credit	9 1/4%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	9%
London Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9 1/4%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9 1/4%
Citibank NA	9 1/4%

† Mortgage Base Rate.
* 7 day deposits on terms of under £10,000. 6m: £10,000 up to £50,000. 9m: £50,000 and over. 12m.



SAINSBURY'S

Excellent growth maintained

* The Group profit before tax and profit sharing rose by 28.7% to £138.1 million, with the retail net margin reaching a record level of 4.91% and sales increasing by over 16%. In ten years the volume of goods we sell has more than doubled and we now serve six million customers every week.

* Earnings per share advanced by 32.8%, making the ten-year compound growth 27.6% per annum or, adjusted for inflation, 12.9% per annum. A one for one capitalisation issue is proposed.

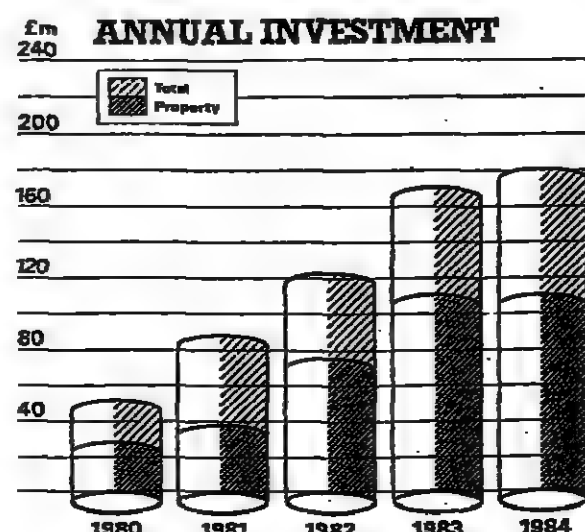
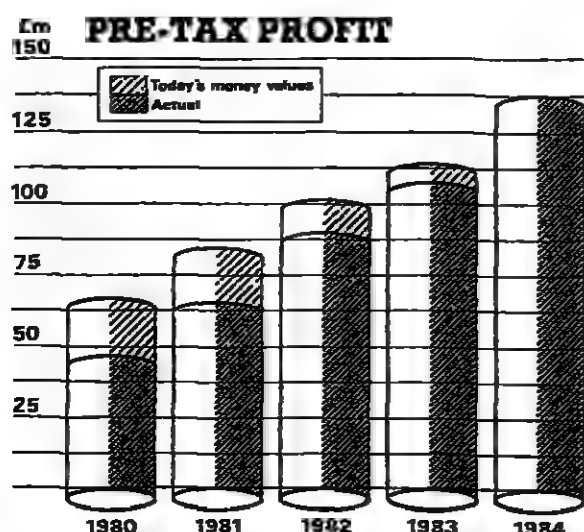
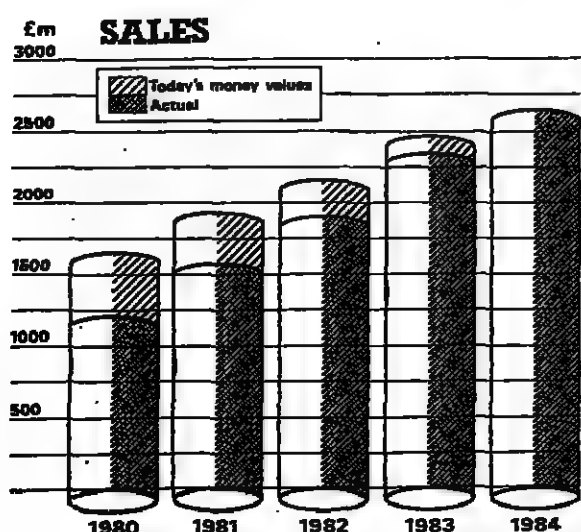
* The Group's investment totalled £181 million. The fifteen new supermarkets have a total sales area of 383,000 square feet which is the largest sales area opened in any one year.

RESULTS	1984	1983	%
£ million	52 weeks to 24th March	52 weeks to 26th March	increase
Sales	2,688.5	2,315.8	16.1
Retail Profit	132.1	101.9	29.6
Net Margin	4.91%	4.40%	
Associates	6.0	5.4	12.6
Profit before Tax and Profit Sharing	138.1	107.3	28.7
Profit Sharing	8.1	6.6	22.1
Tax	41.0	27.4	
Earnings per Share - fully taxed	18.86p	14.20p	32.8
Dividend per Share - net for year	7.50p	5.85p	28.2

* Nearly 30,000 staff will benefit from profit sharing and receive in cash or shares the equivalent of about three and a half weeks' pay. With the continued success of the employee share schemes, 11,000 staff, representing over a quarter of all our shareholders, now own Company shares.

* SavaCentre profits rose 18% on sales up by 11%. The average weekly sales per hypermarket exceeded £750,000. Homebase traded strongly and now has fourteen stores open.

* The Company was honoured by the Food Marketing Institute of America when, on 7th May 1984, it was presented with their new International Award as "The Outstanding Supermarket Chain".



Good food costs less at Sainsbury's... every year.

سكنا من الامم

MANAGEMENT AGENCY & MUSIC P.L.C.

To the Ordinary Shareholders

INTERIM STATEMENT
The unaudited Profits of the Group before taxation for the six months ended 31st January 1984 amounted to £216,250 compared with £204,250 for the corresponding six months last year.

	31st January 1984	31st January 1983
Turnover	£16,916,770	£14,782,671
Pre-Tax Profit	876,166	864,385
Corporation Tax at 48.35% (82%)	386,388	466,278
Interest Dividend	422,714	468,104
Unappropriated Profit Carried Forward	£106,670	£267,889
Earnings per Ordinary Share	8.86p	8.86p

Notes: 1. The Group has today declared an interim dividend of 2.2 pence per share (1983 - 2.2p) which will be paid on 16th June 1984 to shareholders registered at the close of business on 24th May 1984.

The Board is of the opinion that these interim results are in line with their forecast made in the last Chairman's Statement.

BASF Aktiengesellschaft

Copies of the 1983 annual report are available from

Kleinwort, Benson Limited, 20 Fenchurch Street, London EC3P 3DB. S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd., 30 Gresham Street, London EC2P 2EB.

BASF Aktiengesellschaft
D-6700 Ludwigshafen

BASF

End of a trend

e vital

THE TIMES 1984 BUDGET BRIEFING

THE BANKER'S VIEW: TREVOR SWETE

Easing the way for long-term finance

Budget changes which may affect company financing, include:

- The exemption of capital gains on qualifying corporate bonds in line with gifts
- The tax treatment of the "interest" element in deep discount bonds
- Relief to companies for discounts on bills of exchange accepted by banks
- The payment of interest on Eurobonds without deduction of tax
- The extension of relief on incidental costs of obtaining loan finance

These measures are chiefly aimed at making it easier to obtain longer-term loan finance and so for companies to raise money without increasing the money supply. Their impact is not expected to be great however as the treasury estimates the total cost to the Revenue as negligible in 1984-85 and only £1m to £2m in a full year in most cases. The exception is the £15m estimated cost for deep discounted bonds, which is said to be "highly uncertain".

Some £333m was raised by industrial and commercial companies in loan stock in 1983 after 6 years in the wilderness when the amounts of loan stock had been reduced. Financial companies raised £195m in 1983 after £280m in 1982.

The capital gains tax treatment on qualifying corporate loan stocks will certainly make them more attractive to tax-payers and there is an expectation that this sector will pick up further.

The overall picture which emerges on the tax treatment of the various types of fixed interest issues competing for investors' funds is however, still complex. In particular, some of the better rated stocks, namely local authorities and most build-up issues, will not qualify for capital gains tax exemption. The market will have to price the better security against the worse tax treatment.

In the corporate bond sector, finance directors will be weighing up the benefits of being able to give lenders up to half a per cent a year by way of a tax-free capital gain against the disadvantages of this "gift" not being deductible for tax in his company's hands.

The economics of deep discounted bonds look even more attractive despite falling into the capital gains tax net, in that it represents one of the few opportunities for an investor to

"tax-plan" his income whereas the issuer can deduct the effective interest annually.

Clearly an additional attraction to the corporate treasurer is the ability to build in a low or even negative annual cash flow profile to the borrowing.

Existing issues of preference shares have been badly hit by the Budget. The principal investors in these shares were corporations paying both corporation tax and dividends.

They could effectively service £100 of dividend paid from £100 of preference share dividend received, whereas they required £147 of interest to be received from loan stocks to service the same £100 of dividends.

The reduction of corporation tax, if no changes are made to advanced corporation tax, will dramatically narrow this gap.

The £46 differential required to service £100 of dividends before the Budget narrows to £8. The dividend paid from £100 of preference share dividend received, whereas they required £147 of interest to be received from loan stocks to service the same £100 of dividends.

The payment of interest without the deduction of tax makes it unnecessary for companies to set up separate overseas finance subsidiaries to make such issues and so reduces the cost involved.

Only big British companies are likely to be involved and most of these have such subsidiaries already, so a significant increase in the number of Eurobond issues by British companies is not to be expected.

After the transition period when investment is likely to be boosted to benefit from the remaining first year allowances, a more significant change in the balance of financing is expected. At present these companies are very liquid, but as the growth of the economy slows down, some rundown of liquidity is to be expected.

If the Government does succeed in holding the public sector borrowing requirement steady at about £7 billion from this year, there will be less competition for funds from the public sector. In the post-Budget circumstances, I would expect an upward trend in the shares of equities and longer term loans as sources of finance.

For industrial and commercial companies, equities might provide 10 per cent and loan stock 5 per cent of total funds by the end of the decade.

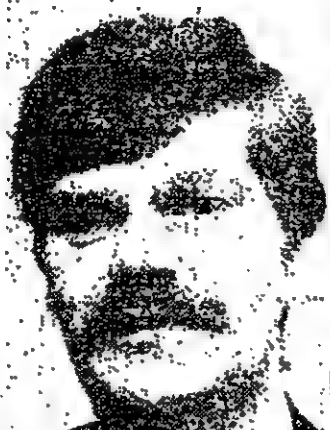
Trevor Swete is of Hill Samuel, the merchant banker.



Four of the speakers: Congdon, economist



Trevor Swete: merchant banker



Ian Hayes: City of London accountant



John Carrell: partner in a City solicitors

THE ECONOMIST'S VIEW: TIM CONGDON

Winds of change from a taxation revolution

The 1984 Budget represented a minor revolution in British tax policy. It attempted to introduce consistency, logic and common sense to the design of the tax system. After years of accumulating inconsistency and illogicality, this was a welcome change.

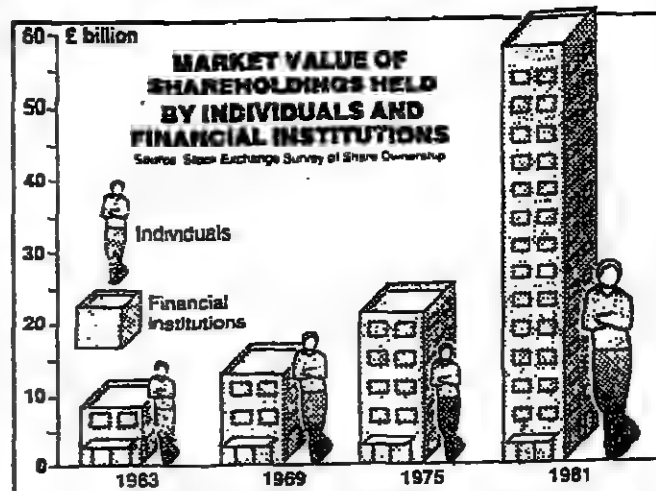
The worst inconsistencies developed over a long period between the mid-1950s and mid-1970s, and were largely a response to an emerging national inferiority complex about Britain's low growth rate. The unsatisfactory growth performance was attributed to inadequate levels of investment. The Government could do little directly about this, but it could approach the problem indirectly by giving fiscal incentives to investment. These incentives eventually became far too generous, causing distortions and over-investment. They also created difficulties because of conflict with other policy objectives. Two conflicts, in particular, need to be highlighted.

First, the subsidization of capital had to be financed by heavier taxation of labour. The main investment incentive was a system of capital allowances which enabled companies to deduct investment expenditure from their corporation tax bills. In 1973, it became possible to deduct in the first year 100 per cent of spending on plant and equipment. In 1975, the total corporation tax liabilities of all industrial and commercial companies amounted to a mere £101m and in 1976, to £178m.

These negligible sums left a gaping hole in the Inland Revenue's tax receipts. It was filled by substantial increases in income tax, mostly because thresholds were not raised in line with inflation, and the introduction of a new tax on savings. Higher income tax discouraged workers from seeking employment and the national insurance surcharge discouraged companies from giving it. The end result was that the fiscal promotion of investment seriously aggravated unemployment.

Secondly, investment was favoured because it would lead to a larger capital stock, and hence, to higher productivity. But, in the case of greater equality, heavy taxation penalised investment. This created the paradox that the tax system was intended both to enlarge the amount of wealth in the country and to stop anyone becoming wealthy.

The hostility to wealthy



individuals was, however, neutralized to some extent by favourable tax treatment for savings institutions, particularly pension funds and insurance companies. In consequence the beneficial ownership of equities became increasingly institutionalized. In 1963, persons owned in their own names almost 55 per cent of shares on the London stock market, and insurance companies and pension funds together under 17 per cent. In 1981 persons' proportion was 28 per cent, and insurance companies and pension funds almost 50 per cent.

There is no obvious reason why saving via intermediaries should be any less efficient than saving by individuals. The chief concern about the institutionalization of saving and investment should be political. The Conservative Party has championed the idea of a property-owning democracy for decades, but by diverting savings into institutional channels, the tax system was forging a property-owning bureaucracy. People could not readily identify with their stake in industry.

The 1984 Budget was a radical attempt to reverse the trends of the past 30 years and to end the most serious inconsistencies they had created. The phasing-out of 100 per cent first-year allowances was the most important single measure. Over a relatively short period the tax motive for heavy investment will disappear. Instead investors will have to be justified on the grounds that they give a satisfactory pretax rate of return.

In due course the ending of 100 per cent first-year allowances will generate substantial revenue for the Exchequer. The banks, which exploited the tax incentives in their leasing operations, now find that their

substantial deferred tax liabilities will become actual tax liabilities. When the deferred tax is paid it will go some way to cover the cost of scrapping the National Insurance Surcharge.

In other words, the tax system has shifted from subsidizing the employment of capital and penalizing the employment of labour to being more even-handed and neutral.

Equally basic has been the reappraisal of taxation of personal savings, although Mr Lawson's first budget should in this respect be seen as a successor to several changes introduced by Sir Geoffrey Howe. The halving of stamp duty and the abolition of the investment income surcharge are important, but more valuable for many wealthy people were the reduction in the top rate of income tax to 60 per cent in 1979 and the indexation of capital gains tax in 1982. At any rate, there seems to be a new understanding that a rich nation is likely to contain rich individuals. The institutionalization of saving has been tackled by ending life assurance premium relief, although insurance companies seem generally unashamed by the change.

Perhaps most fundamentally, the 1984 Budget should be seen as an attempt to move towards a neutral, non-discriminatory tax system. The ultimate aim is that people's decision should be as close as possible to what they would be in the absence of taxes. Mr Lawson's first Budget is therefore, very much in accordance with the Thatcher Government's overall philosophy.

Tim Congdon is economics partner at Stockbrokers L. Messel & Co. He will resume his regular *Economic Commentary* in *The Times* next week.

THE ACCOUNTANT'S VIEW: IAN HAYES

When tax can be a fatal burden

In the consultative document of December 1982, the Inland Revenue stated that of 130 British groups surveyed, there were 220 companies controlled from but resident outside the United Kingdom. All controlled foreign companies are collectively estimated to account for an annual loss of £100m to the Exchequer, but without the statistics on which these figures are based, it is impossible to query them.

What can be challenged is the presumption that the income passing into or through these companies would, otherwise, accrue in the United Kingdom or, more importantly, that if it did the company or group would be able to compete in international markets. In many instances the imposition of UK taxation in such circumstances

would lead to complete loss of the small margins necessary to maintain a viable market share.

The Finance Bill proposals on Controlled Foreign Companies further extends the concept of taxability by seeking to tax the profits of a non-resident company controlled from the United Kingdom through those companies resident in the United Kingdom which have an interest of 10 per cent or more in it.

A controlled foreign company is a company resident by reason of "domicile, residence or place of management" in a territory outside the United Kingdom which is controlled by a person or persons resident in the United Kingdom and which is subject to a lower level of taxation in that territory than would be payable if the company

were subject to UK tax on its profits. For this purpose a lower level of taxation is an amount of tax paid in the territory of residence which is less than a half of the amount of UK tax which would be payable on the same profits.

The existence of a controlled foreign company will not lead, automatically, to the assessment of UK taxation on its profits. By and large, the legislation is designed to catch companies used to accumulate income in low-tax jurisdictions either as a result of dividend flows. Inter-company trading or insurance, asset ownership, for example patents, or investment. That this could have a serious impact on UK trading patterns overseas is dismissed in the consultative document. Unfortunately, the UK pro-

posals do not have the benefit of a corpus of tax law otherwise designed to encourage offshore activity as, for example, the United States does. Moreover, the double tax provisions in the UK are thoroughly unworkable and wasteful of foreign tax credit. That the taxpayer's remedy is an appeal to the Commissioners or the courts is not particularly satisfactory both because of the costs of undertaking litigation and the difficulty in establishing motivation for any given action.

I would like now to consider the prospects for planning and compliance on the assumption that the proposed legislation does reach the statute book in its present form. Looking at compliance first, tax provisions are far from simple and rely heavily on the discretion of the board. I suspect that in any regulations or instructions issued, the revenue will draw heavily upon their experience both at the Oil Taxation Office and the transfer pricing unit. If this is the case, the tax-paying company can expect detailed and lengthy correspondence which will demonstrate an informed understanding of their operations!

As to planning, firstly the question of control needs to be reviewed. An interest in an overseas company which under no definition gives rise to control cannot fall within the ambit of this legislation. I suspect that as the practicalities of the proposals settle down there will be an emergence of joint-venture operations where the controlling party is not UK resident.

It may be that, Section 482 permitting, some UK parent companies may consider migrating.

On the positive side, it may be that some companies opt for UK taxability, given the lower rate that will apply, or that the benefits of offshore operation, despite the legislation, are still worth pursuing. An offshore trading company that distributes 50 per cent of its profits still has 50 per cent to invest and accumulate. Moreover, with reducing rates of corporation tax, 35 per cent in 1986, it will not be long before the 50 per cent rule will exempt companies with corporate tax rates at levels currently considered generous.

Ian Hayes is of Armitage & Norton, chartered accountants.

THE LAWYER'S VIEW: JOHN CARRELL

Profit-share perks have built-in bonus

As tax efficient perks die out, a new and now highly tax-efficient form of remuneration is making a comeback: the Executive Share Scheme. Share schemes are not only incentives for the executive and give him a stake in the company he works for but they have, if Inland Revenue approved, a distinct tax advantage for him over cash salary. Whereas salary is taxed at income tax rates rising from 30 per cent to 60 per cent, the "profit" that the executive makes on his shares is taxed at a maximum to 30 per cent. In many cases, it is not tax at all.

There are three approved schemes: the Profit Sharing Scheme introduced in 1978, the Savings Related Share Option Scheme which followed in 1980, and the Approved Share Option Scheme, one of the stars of this year's Budget. In the Profit Sharing Scheme, the tax advantage to the executive is striking. The company makes payments into a trust which subscribes for shares on the executive's behalf and then holds those shares for a period of years before releasing them to him.

Providing that they are held in trust for seven years, the executive pays no tax at all on the value of the shares originally given to him.

What is more, the payments made by the company are effectively tax-free remuneration in the form of shares and it can do so up to a maximum of 10 per cent of the executive's salary, up to a ceiling of £5,000 a year.

The Savings Related Share Option Scheme gives a less spectacular, but nevertheless useful, tax saving. An executive is given an option to buy shares in his company exercisable in five years' time and he contributes monthly to an SAYE scheme, the proceeds of which are used to pay for his shares. He is thus given the opportunity to make a profit if the shares go up in price, if the share price falls he will not, of course, exercise the option.

Although his job has given him this opportunity, the profit he makes is not chargeable to income tax as part of his salary. Instead it is liable to 30 per cent capital gains tax when the shares are eventually sold. In most cases an executive's gain will be within his £5,600 annual

CGT exemption, so that he will pay no tax at all.

Both the Profit Sharing and the Savings Related Schemes have to be open to all the company's staff. Moreover, the allocation to each executive is restricted. A more selective scheme where generous allocations of share options can be made to a few senior directors and high-flyers is now available in the form of the Approved Share Option Scheme announced in the Budget.

The Approved Share Option Scheme is a straightforward share option scheme not linked to a SAYE contract. Many companies already have share option schemes but under these unapproved schemes, the executive pays income tax when he exercises his option, on the difference between the option price and the then market price of the shares. Under the new Approved Scheme, executives pay no tax when they exercise their option and only pay capital gains tax, subject to their annual exemption, when they sell the shares they have acquired. They are thus relieved of the problem that they had under unapproved option schemes, of having to sell shares as soon as the option is exercised, to fund hefty payment of income tax.

The company can grant options to its directors and executives entirely at its discretion: the scheme does not have to be open to all. Each executive can receive options on shares worth up to four times his salary or £100,000 whichever is the greater. So, with very top salaries now in the £500,000 range, some chief executives could be given options on shares worth up to £2m!

The Inland Revenue rules do not fix a limit on the percentage of the company's share capital which can be used for such schemes but many companies will have to take account of the limits laid down by the investment protection committees of pension funds and other institutional shareholders. Although open to detailed criticism, the Approved Share Option Scheme is to be welcomed as it enables companies to give senior people incentives that are truly tax efficient.

John Carrell is a partner in Stephenson Harwood, solicitors.

BASKETBALL

Britain seeking the win that appears well beyond them

From Robert Pryce, Paris

When Tom Schneeman has a grievance, everybody knows about it. The British team's coach has protested loud (during games) and long (after games) about the assignments of referees and practice times. He has at least made it clear that he calls "the new kids on the block" are to be treated with the same respect as the more established teams competing here for the three places in the Olympic finals available to European teams.

But he cannot complain about Britain's current position, which is perilous. His team have lost, fair and square, to both France and West Germany, who both now look likely to qualify for Los Angeles. Unless Britain can upset either

build a comfortable lead. Karmichious, a jewel of a ballhandler, is allowed to turn out in an occasional cameo. Sabonis, the young giant, takes rebounds one-handed, as if he was catching tangherines. Gomelski, the coach, smiles and shrugs at bad refereeing decisions as if to say, "What else can you expect from mortals?"

Short of a miracle, these Gods will not be seen on Olympus this year. For reasons beyond their control and outside Gomelski's capacity to comment. They will not be tested by the best amateur teams in the world. And the professional of the United States have so far refused to play them. We may never discover how good this team really is.

European zone Latest positions

	P	W	L	Pts
USSR	4	4	0	8
Spain	4	3	1	7
France	4	3	1	7
West Germany	4	2	2	6
Italy	4	2	2	6
Sweden	4	1	3	5
Israel	4	0	4	4
Greece	4	0	4	4

of the two unbeaten teams, Spain today or the Soviet Union tomorrow, their last game, against Sweden on Friday, is likely to be for fifth place.

Defeat for the Soviets is inconceivable. They have been so superior to all their opponents thus far that they can afford to indulge in luxuries that would bankrupt any of the other teams here. Belosenny, the kind of centre that coaches dream of owning, lounges on the bench while his colleagues

Certainly they are too good to allow Britain a glimmer of hope. The disparity will be most immediately obvious under the baskets, where the British, in the words of the Spanish coach, Miguel Diaz, have "not too many high people, but good jumping people". In the French team is a promising seven-footer called, Georges Vestris. To see him on court with the likes of the 7ft 2in in Tkachenko is like seeing a total eclipse of the sun. Acquaintance with the theory hardly prepares you for the evidence of your eyes.

Spain will be only a little less formidable. Martin and Romy do not give much away in power even to the Soviets. San Epifanio may be the outstanding small forward here. Juan Antonio Corbala is by common consent the outstanding point guard. The British will not be seen on Olympus this year. Short of a miracle indeed. Spain 87, Soviet 120, Israel 97.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Tourists face their first real test of strength

Wagga Wagga, New South Wales (Reuters) - Riverina plan to give Britain's forward strength its first severe test when the two sides meet at the Eric Weiss Oval here today.

It will be the second match in Britain's tour of Australia and New Zealand, the first having resulted in a 40-13 win over Northern Territory in Darwin on Friday.

Riverina's pack includes the former New South Wales second row forward, Paul Field, the international prop, Neville Hogan and the experienced backrow man Ron Pilon. They should give the British forwards a thorough workout before the first of three international matches against Australia on June 9.

We'll start in one fashion and if our first plan doesn't work out then we'll switch to another. Foster said yesterday. There's a good experience in the forward line, some willing workers and if there's any weakness in their side we'll find it.

The British coach, Frank Myler, expecting a tough game, has included Goodway, Shagan and Croft in his pack, hoping with his veteran captain, Adams, to provide experience at lock.

The backs, Lydon and Hanley, the young winger, Schofield, and the half back, Gregory, could expose Riverina if they are allowed to cut loose.



Myler (left), expects a difficult match, and Lydon, who makes his first appearance in Australia.

Squash rackets: new-look national league

Aiming for the first division of sport

It has long been a matter of contention and incomprehension among the expanding competitive squash fraternity that almost sedentary games like darts and snooker attract huge sums through television popularity, whereas their own three million adherents remain firmly excluded from the broadcasting bonanza.

The game's administrators and its small group of professional promoters have performed contortions and cosmetic surgery over the years in pursuit of television exposure. It is, therefore, ironic that they could well have the television people chasing them for a change as a result of a largely internal initiative.

Assisted by American Express, the Squash Rackets Association have engineered radical £100,000 renovations of their national league structure. A new Premier League is arranged for the coming season, featuring top squash men from all over the world teaming up to test club players in search of national recognition.

Elite clubs

The format provides for an elite competition between eight or 10 clubs, fielding fully professional squads in home and away fixtures every Tuesday evening, supported by a national results and information service. "We envisage a weekly international developing for the top squash league similar to that won by soccer for its first division," the SRA organizer Andrew Shelley, said.

Others may be more encouraged that the elevation of the inter-

national professionals to their own Elysian field may allow more of the game's 50,000 competitive players to gain recognition in the 39 county leagues and the National League finals that form the base and centre of the American Express pyramid.

Some groans

The year's final was totally dominated by a £10,000 professional squad put together by the Little Hampshire club Tyrella for the civil engineers Peter Hilton Ltd. It seems this is the sort of money clubs will require from their own sponsorship resources to participate seriously in the new Premier League, with only a few hundred pounds available to each of them from the American Express kitty.

"We have half-a-dozen clubs already committed and only one outright refusal from the 17 on the invitation list," says Shelley. "Even the refusal was accompanied by a request for consideration next year."

There have been some groans from middle ranking professionals who have assumed, falsely Shelley insists, they stand to lose as much as £100 a week in current league earnings by joining a Premier League club. But there is real and fairly universal enthusiasm at the prospect of at least linking the broad participation base of squash to regular exposure in national media.

Television is already considering the possibility of another sports development breakthrough in the manner of basketball.

Colin McQuillan

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ATHLETICS

Smith finds himself in the middle of a muddle

By Pat Butcher

Geoff Smith was banned from athletics for life yesterday, a ban which lasted all of six hours, and which is eloquent testimony, if more needed, of the left hand of the sport's British administration not knowing what the right hand is doing.

The International Amateur Athletic Federation did not come out of the situation with much grace either. It was announced last week that Smith's selection as a member of the British Olympic marathon squad was dependent on the result of an inquiry into his amateur status. This was instituted by the IAAF, following the use of "illegal" advertising on Smith's vest when he won the Boston marathon last month. The performance which earned him his Olympic selection.

The IAAF requested the inquiry from the British Amateur Athletic Board, who passed it on to the Amateur Athletic Association, which deals with English male athletes, the BAAB and AAA officials spent most of yesterday blaming each other for doing nothing, while poor Smith was left to hear on Radio Murray that his participation in next Monday's Olympic 10,000 metres trial at the United Kingdom championships in Cwmbran had also been put in jeopardy by Nigel Cooper, the British secretary, who was acting on the letter from the IAAF, stating that Smith "by his own act" rendered himself ineligible.

The UK championships are held under IAAF laws, so, in an extraordinary interpretation of "guilty until proved innocent", Cooper decided that Smith was ineligible.

But after repeated attempts at eliciting clarification from AAA, the BAAB, and the IAAF by perplexed members of the media, John Budd, the general secretary of the IAAF, instructed Cooper to permit Smith to compete, "since we must give the athlete the benefit of the doubt".

Injustice had therefore been averted for the time being, and for once Zola Budd, who also competes at Cwmbran this weekend, was pushed into the background. But considering the questionable manoeuvres to accept Miss Budd and for once Zola Budd, who also competes at Cwmbran this weekend, was pushed into the background. But considering the questionable manoeuvres to accept Miss Budd and for once Zola Budd, who also competes at Cwmbran this weekend, was pushed into the background.

Smith: out and then in

Miss Grice rises to challenge

By John Hennessy

Strong winds played havoc with the golf swing and the golfers of the first day of the English Women's Championships, sponsored by Chamberlain, at Hunstanton yesterday. The gusts, moreover, came from an unconventional quarter, the north-east, so that for most of the players the par of 75 was a distant mirage.

Penny Grice, the 19-year-old Yorkshire champion, rose splendidly above the conditions, however, to match par in spite of a last ball. She is a solid player at the best of times but the fire of battle is in her now after criticism, mostly from north of the border, of her selection for the Curtis Cup match against the United States at Muirfield in two weeks' time.

The players faced a different course yesterday from the one they had familiarised themselves with in practice. Hitting into the full force of the wind at the first, Miss Grice started with a five, technically a shot dropped, but there were few others yesterday. The third (389 yards) was also out of range and a three iron at the short seventh vaguely in the direction of Cromer demanded a second tee shot.

Miss Grice's ball flew over after 10 holes, but she reeled off three successive birdies and three putts at the 14th were handsomely redeemed by a short game that reduced two more long holes to four.

Miss Grice leads by two strokes from Carole Caldwell, a former Curtis Cup player, who on the other English players chosen for Muirfield, Beverly New and Laura Davies are comfortably placed on 82, but Jill Thornhill took a 10 for a setback against the reigning British champion. The holder, Linda Bayman, is a stroke further back. A second stroke-play tie is to be held today and the leading 32 players qualify for the match-play stage.

LEADING SCORERS: 75 P Grice (Yorkshire) 77: C Caldwell (Yorkshire) 78: S Kooragang (Thames) 80: C Hill (Gloucestershire) 81: N Holloway (Hampshire) 82: E Brown (Barnham) 83: B New (Gloucestershire) 84: L Davies (Wiltshire) 85: J Thornhill (Gloucestershire) 86: J Bayman (Gloucestershire) 87: J Davies (Gloucestershire) 88: J Hill (Gloucestershire) 89: J Brown (Gloucestershire) 90: J New (Gloucestershire) 91: J Davies (Gloucestershire) 92: J Hill (Gloucestershire) 93: J Brown (Gloucestershire) 94: J New (Gloucestershire) 95: J Davies (Gloucestershire) 96: J Hill (Gloucestershire) 97: J Brown (Gloucestershire) 98: J New (Gloucestershire) 99: J Davies (Gloucestershire) 100: J Hill (Gloucestershire) 101: J Brown (Gloucestershire) 102: J New (Gloucestershire) 103: J Davies (Gloucestershire) 104: J Hill (Gloucestershire) 105: J Brown (Gloucestershire) 106: J New (Gloucestershire) 107: J Davies (Gloucestershire) 108: J Hill (Gloucestershire) 109: J Brown (Gloucestershire) 110: J New 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PA/Secretary to a delegator who wants to involve you in a varied and busy banking post. Your shorthand, initiative, 'O' levels and financial background rewarded with job interest and excellent benefits including mortgage sub. City.

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Oil Company
Legal Department
West End £7,000+
Conoco is one of the world's leading energy companies and part of Du Pont. The job is to provide full secretarial assistance to two busy Lawyers using shorthand, audio and an IBM 5520 word processor. To succeed in this post you must be well organised, able to work under pressure and use initiative. A good standard of education with minimum shorthand/typing speeds of 90/60 wpm together with word processing knowledge is essential. You should have at least 2 years' experience, not necessarily in the legal profession. Benefits include free lunches and interest free season ticket loan. Please telephone for an application form to Mrs Valery Slack, Adviser, Employees Relations, 01-409 3156 at any time, Conoco (UK) Ltd, Park House, 116 Park Street, London W1Y 4NN.

Executive Secretary
Computer Software Consultancy
Data Connection is a rapidly expanding Computer Software Consultancy near Enfield Town. We require an experienced secretary to work for a group of our senior executives. The position is a demanding one requiring not only good secretarial and communications skills but a flexible approach to a fast-moving office and business environment. Word processing ability would be an advantage, but training can be given. The successful applicant is likely to be in the 20-30 age group, a car driver, and someone who gets satisfaction from being involved in and committed to the company's success. For this varied and interesting post, salary should not be a problem. Please apply in writing to:
Doreen Willis,
DATA CONNECTION LIMITED,
Ross House, Shirley Road, Enfield, Middlesex EN2 6SN.

BANKING £10,000
Senior Executive of prestigious AMERICAN CITY BANK seeks an exceptional ADMINISTRATIVE PA. This PA will closely work with/alongside Managing Directors of the Bank and areas of involvement include Personal, Legal and International work. Skills must be excellent, min 100/75 although 85% is administrative. Smart, well presented and banking background advantageous. Age 25-35. Benefits: Cheap mortgage, free lunch houses, etc.
Miss Simpson
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This is an ideal opportunity for someone who, whilst capable of handling the large amount of paperwork generated by our business, would also enjoy regular contact with a wide cross section of people, including our international clients. Good typing is important but administrative skills and a cheerful outgoing personality are the vital attributes.
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Possibly a college leaver, you will be expected to handle many of the routine office tasks, while being capable of carrying out a variety of more challenging roles as they arise. Fast and accurate typing is essential. Both positions offer excellent salaries, which will reflect your qualifications and experience. If you are interested please send typed career details, with a handwritten covering letter to: Mike Harris, Webb Whitley Associates Limited, 45 Kensington High Street, London W8 5ED.

PA TO SALES DIRECTOR
Pharmaceuticals, Potters Bar
Our Sales Director spends most of his day out of the office and he needs a PA with top rate secretarial skills who will act as his back up, dealing with customers on the phone, processing orders, and handling enquiries. The ideal person will have initiative and drive, a friendly personality and excellent telephone manner as well as first class administrative ability. The company is young, friendly and informal, based in Potters Bar and the prospects are excellent for the right person. If this sounds like you, and you would like to earn £8,000pa to start, write with CV to
L Stalzenberg
Generics (UK) Ltd
12 Station Close
Potters Bar, Herts
or phone (0707) 44556 for details (No Agencies)

SECRETARY/PA TO DIRECTOR OF INVESTMENT
Water Authorities Superannuation Fund £8,630 (including London Weighting)
The Director of Investment for the Water Authorities Superannuation Fund is seeking to appoint a Secretary/PA with effect from the beginning of July 1984. This is an interesting position for a mature and accomplished person with good organising ability, initiative, tact and discretion. Secretarial skills including shorthand must be impeccable and ideally the successful candidate will be numerate and have some previous knowledge of the investment and banking world. Please write with detailed CV and your daytime telephone no. to:
Director of Investment,
Water Authorities Superannuation Fund,
1 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BT.
Closing date for applications, 4th June 1984.

LOGISTICS SUPERVISOR/SECRETARY
£7,000 - £8,000 pa
GAMA (General Airline Medical & Allied Services Ltd) is a progressive Health Care Management Company which operates and staffs hospitals in the Middle East. Applications are invited for the above position based in Central London in pleasant offices and in addition to an attractive salary other benefits will be offered. Applicants should have accurate typing and a knowledge of medical terminology would be an advantage, perhaps with experience of a medical secretary or with a health care company. Main duties will include the education and orientation of successful candidates recruited from Europe to the Middle East and will involve obtaining visas, arranging contracts, liaison with travel agencies and coordination of logistical documentation. If you are the kind of person who likes working with a professional, closely knit team, and your CV, a recent photograph and copies of academic and professional certificates or references for further discussion to:
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6 Duke of York St, London SW1Y 6LA.
Telephone 01-839 6843 (no agencies please)

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Join the Chairman of this highly successful company. He has extensive international contacts and beautiful facilities. He seeks a career minded PA to assist in the running of both his business and personal interests. You should have a minimum of 5 years' experience in a similar role and have 80/50 skills. It is essential you are a car driver and will need to be reasonably numerate.
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An awareness of current affairs would be a great asset as PA/Secretary to the Director of this well established company involved in Economic Research. You should be very socially confident and be able to relate at all levels. 100/60 skills needed.

SENIOR SECRETARY
Our Investment Department based in VICTORIA is responsible for the investment of the Company's U.K. funds amounting to £240m. We have a vacancy for a Senior Secretary to work for the Investments Director, and his team of Fund Managers. Applicants aged 25-45, must have first class secretarial skills (both shorthand and audio), a good command of English, a pleasant personality, and the ability to deal with senior management. Benefits include an attractive salary, season ticket loan scheme, and excellent working conditions in our prestige office in Buckingham Gate. Interviews will be held in London, but please telephone Mrs Sarah Ruxton on Guildford 507179 for details and an application form, or send a c.v. to:
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Imperial Life Assurance Co. of Canada,
Imperial Life House, London Road, Guildford GU1 1TA.

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Secretary
BUCKINGHAM GATE SW1
The new European Division of this fast growing company has a requirement for a top class Secretary to assist the senior members of the executive team. Previous experience at director level will be useful. Impeccable secretarial skills, organisational ability and a good educational standard are essential qualifications. The ability to see responsibility on your own initiative is necessary, plus a pleasant personality and a good appearance. Salary will reflect the responsibilities of this position. Please apply in writing with a c.v. to:
Mrs J. Motz
Personnel Officer, Tandem Computers Ltd
Peel House, 32/34 Church Road, Northolt, Middlesex UB8 5AB

THE TIMES
MULTILINGUAL SECRETARY c. £8720 p.a.
An experienced and capable multilingual secretary is needed in the Advertising Department of The Times. Absolute fluency in German, French and English is essential as is the ability to take shorthand in English. Your secretarial and office skills will need to be of a high standard; previous experience in a sales office would be an advantage. The salary is currently under review. Please send full personal and career details to:
Desmond Hayes, Assistant Personnel Manager,
Times Newspapers Limited, 200 Gray's Inn Road, LONDON WC1X 8EZ

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18 Grosvenor Street London W1
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Secretary/PA to a director of an expanding Development Company involved in the restoration and conversion of old buildings and several well known Docklands regeneration schemes. We need someone with the experience, skills and motivation to work in a demanding professional environment as a member of a small team of friendly hardworking people. Accurate fast shorthand and typing, minimum 100/80 wpm, and a high level of organisational ability are all essential. Attractive and unusual offices in unusual surroundings on the river near Tower Bridge. Applicants should be at least 25, non-smokers and unless resident in the Greenwich/Docklands or S.E. London area, have their own transport. Free parking is available if needed. An excellent salary and benefits will be offered to the right person. Please apply in writing with a c.v. to:
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Jacobs Island Company Ltd
The Harpy, Mill St, London SE1 2BA

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/PA
£10,000 - £12,000
According to Age and Experience
We are seeking an exceptional person to join a team of young executives. She/He will be Secretary/PA to the MD but will be required to become involved in all administrative aspects of setting up this new financial services company in the City. The new company is a subsidiary of a major European Bank and the candidate will need the poise and maturity to deal with business executives at a senior level. This is an excellent opportunity for a bright, self-confident and highly professional secretary, the successful applicant should have accurate typing and shorthand, be self-motivated and above all be looking for involvement and responsibility. The MD places a high premium on commitment to the job and dependability. Age 25-35. Excellent Bank fringe benefits. For further information telephone: Hilda Morgan 01-370 2884 or apply in writing enclosing CV to:
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To Managing Director - £8,500 - Croydon Area
The position will involve dedicated back up to a busy executive who heads a growing advertising and communications agency group which incorporates photography, design and PR. Good shorthand and typing skills required plus ability to handle administration and liaison work involving a high degree of initiative. A rewarding position with a young team. Applicants aged between 28 and 40 should write in own hand in first instance enclosing detailed CV to:
Mr. D.J. Hill, Company Secretary, Academy Communications Group,
Academy House, 40/44 Stafford Road, Wellingborough, Northants NN8 5BA

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WEST END £11,000 - £12,000
We are seeking a First Class PA aged 27-35 to help set up and run an exciting new venture Capital Company backed by a major merchant bank. Working for the two Directors you will be totally responsible for the efficient organisation of this small office and must be prepared to take decisions in their absence. Lots of client contact, including arranging cocktail parties and in house lunches. You should be well educated, socially polished and prepared to get really involved. Financial experience and SH/TP speeds of 100/60 necessary. Please Ring 588 3335

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requires ambitious Secretary. Good education and secretarial skills essential and the ability to work under pressure. Suitable position for person seeking responsible post with prospects of advancement and involvement with a newly created energetic business development team. Good salary and benefits.
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SECRETARY for Professor and group in School of Biological Sciences. Good shorthand/typing and previous office experience necessary while word-processing experience an advantage. The School is expanding and the duties of this post will be both interesting and varied. Salary on scale £6,297 - £7,346 p.a. 16 weeks annual leave, cafeteria on site which is close to Central/District Line stations and on bus routes. Please apply by letter, setting out age, education, previous experience, to Miss Elmale, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London E1 4NS.

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Bright, hardworking secretary for Managing Director of young, growing group of companies. Essential qualities: initiative, resourcefulness, ability to work quickly. The successful applicant will be required to assist other executives.
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also on page 26

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sought for two assistant directors of trade association/employers' organisation. Wide range of interesting topics involved; previous experience, good shorthand/typing, intelligence and helpful personality, required.

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Further details and application form from:

The Bursar, Department J,
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Applicants should be non-

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preferably have experience of the

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Please apply in writing with a CV

to: Robert Ashford, Jacobs

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SECRETARY

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Required to assist M.D. & help

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Would suit someone willing to

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with barbecue facilities

RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

A surprise listing for Brent

The London borough of Brent rather surprisingly owns a Grade II listed mansion near Basingstoke called Tynley Hall, Rotherwick. It was built in 1900 in Tudor and Jacobean style, and is for sale through Lane Fox and Partners at around £1.5m. Brent acquired it from Middlesex County Council in 1963 and it has been used as a residential school. The property is ideal for offices, a research establishment or institutional uses.

The main house and adjoining quadrangles are some 66,200 square feet, and there are eight cottages. The gardens cover more than 66 acres.

Menuhin sells

Yehudi Menuhin's house in The Grove, Highgate Village, has now been sold to Robert Mennin and Rutley shortly before it was due to be auctioned. The asking price was £650,000, considerably lower than the original asking price of around £800,000 sought last year when Mennin moved to Belgravia. The price agreed by an investment company has not been disclosed.

The sale of an eighteenth century house on the banks of the river Test at Romsey, Hampshire, has considerable interest. It is up for sale by The Broadlands Estate, home of the late Lord Mountbatten, and now in the ownership of his grandson, Lord Romsey, because the property is not an economic proposition to be modernized for rental.

The house at Middlefield, Romsey, is a Grade II listed building, in need of "extensive refurbishment", say Austin and Wyatt of Southampton. It has planning permission and has a guide price of £45,000.

Guide price bettered

Lyegrove in Gloucestershire, the home of the late Diana Lady Westmorland, has been sold through Savills' London office after inquiries from more than 200 people a few days after the house went on the market. The property, dating from the seventeenth century, on the edge of the Badminton estate, has seven bedrooms, and Savills asked for offers over the guide price of £260,000. More than a dozen offers were received and the house was sold to an English purchaser for a figure "closer to £400,000 than the guide price", Savills coyly reports.

East Barnham Manor, near Fakenham, Norfolk, where King Henry VIII lodged on a pilgrimage to the shrine at Walsingham, is for sale at around £225,000. It is one of the finest examples of a Tudor manor house in the country, is listed Grade I and was built in the reign of Henry VII. It has a fine ornamental facade bearing the Tudor arms and has some of the best medieval brickwork in England. It is for sale through Strutt and Parker's Norwich office.



The former Ovaltine dairy at Abbots Langley, Hertfordshire, built in 1932 to form the centrepiece of the Ovaltine farm, has been transformed into nine residential units of between one and four bedrooms. The development by Cooper Brothers, of St Albans, follows their purchase of the property in 1982 from Wander (UK) Ltd, the makers of Ovaltine. Since then the property has been completely rethought, and many of the houses retain the original features of the dairy buildings, including exposed beams and timber panelling. Humberts' St Albans office are asking between £70,000 and £100,000 for the properties.

A view from the park - but at a price

If you live in a flat in London, a good view is a bonus and not surprisingly those apartments which overlook a park take account of that in the price.

An apartment on the fifth floor of Cumberland House, in Kensington Gore, looks across Kensington Gardens, Kensington Palace and beyond, and a view of the nearer buildings can be glimpsed out. So from Number 11, Cumberland House, which has been converted stylishly by Mr Edward Wood and his wife, Joanna, for City and Provincial Estates, you can look out of the windows and believe, almost, that you are in the country.

The apartment, with spectacular views and spacious within, is for sale at about £300,000 to include most furnishings and some antiques. It has four bedrooms, dining room, library and a drawing room 30 feet by 23 feet.

It occupies 3,250 square feet of the newly decorated and refurbished Cumberland House and provides a "country" home on one floor close to the centre of London.

City and Provincial Estates are also responsible for the virtual rebuilding, behind their nineteenth century facades, of two adjacent houses in Elm Park Road, Chelsea, which they have converted into large flats and maisonettes.

Both houses were extensively gutted and given extended south facades when rebuilt to create extra space, and a complete new storey has been added to provide space for two penthouse maisonettes.

The penthouses are on two floors, each with three bedrooms and two bathrooms and a large drawing room with a terrace. All the remaining flats have two bedrooms, and all have south-facing balconies, and the price for the units, which are being sold leasehold with 68 years to run, is more than £100,000.

In the Little Venice, Chesterton, are selling apartments in Connaught House, in Clifton Gardens, fully restored succo-fronted terrace with southern views over a secluded garden square, close to the Regents Canal. The 30 units have been converted by Dancon, a company formed in part with a Danish Construction Company.

A large part of the workforce and most of the materials have come from Denmark, and each apartment has a Danish kitchen. The accommodation ranges from two to five bedrooms and to two receptions, and prices are between £79,500 and £220,000.

Albert Hall Mansions, Kensington, is a well-known late Victorian development and Allsop and Company is offering a modernized flat including one/two reception rooms, three/four bedrooms and three bathrooms en suite. The high ceilings, cornicing and period fireplaces remain and offers are invited at around £285,000.

That apartment does not have the view, but it has the address. Whitehall Court, SW1, on the river, has the view. Aylesford and Company are asking £195,000 for a six-floor flat in this mansion block, which looks over St James's Park. Horse Guards Parade and the river. Four of the rooms have balconies. It has two bedrooms and two reception rooms and a wood-paneled bathroom.

Whitehall Court is celebrating the hundredth anniversary of its building this year.

Country Property

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Wiltshire 16 1/2 acres

M4 (J16) 4 miles. Swindon 6 miles. Cirencester 11 miles.

A fine 16th Century Manor House with excellent outbuildings.

3 reception rooms, 5 main bedrooms, 4 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, cloakroom, kitchen/breakfast room, Garaging for 12 cars. Outbuildings, Garden, Grounds, Woodland, Paddock. Extensive wing including cottage and flat with further potential.

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A village farmhouse with 2 plots.

4 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, cloakroom, kitchen/breakfast room, Garaging for 12 cars. Outbuildings, Garden, Grounds, Woodland, Paddock. Extensive wing including cottage and flat with further potential.

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Banbury Office: Middleton Church, Banbury, Oxon. Tel: 0295 710582

"Cider with Rosie"

Beautiful Farm in Somerset

A compact 18th century cottage

situated in a beautiful village

with a small stream running through the grounds

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

BBC 1

- 00.00 **Celestine** AM. Breakfast Time with Frank and Anne. 00.30 **News**. From Farm Britain at 8.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 8.40 and 9.00; regional news, weather and traffic at 8.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television preview at 8.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.15 and 8.15; the new Top Twenty from Mike Smith between 7.55 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.35; anti-racism advice between 8.30 and 9.00.
- 00.00 **Clare's Casebook**. The agony column lady examines how ordinary people become hooked on everyday things like tobacco, alcohol and prescribed drugs. 01.30 **Play School**, presented by Liz Watts (7.15-8.00). 01.55 **Weather**. 02.00 **News**. 02.30 **Regional News** (London and SE only). 03.00 **Play School** (continued). 03.30 **News**. 04.00 **Regional News** (continued). 04.30 **Play School** (continued). 05.00 **News**. 05.30 **Regional News** (continued). 06.00 **Play School** (continued). 06.30 **News**. 07.00 **Regional News** (continued). 07.30 **Play School** (continued). 08.00 **News**. 08.30 **Regional News** (continued). 09.00 **Play School** (continued). 09.30 **News**. 10.00 **Regional News** (continued). 10.30 **Play School** (continued). 11.00 **News**. 11.30 **Regional News** (continued). 12.00 **Play School** (continued). 12.30 **News**. 13.00 **Regional News** (continued). 13.30 **Play School** (continued). 14.00 **News**. 14.30 **Regional News** (continued). 15.00 **Play School** (continued). 15.30 **News**. 16.00 **Regional News** (continued). 16.30 **Play School** (continued). 17.00 **News**. 17.30 **Regional News** (continued). 18.00 **Play School** (continued). 18.30 **News**. 19.00 **Regional News** (continued). 19.30 **Play School** (continued). 20.00 **News**. 20.30 **Regional News** (continued). 21.00 **Play School** (continued). 21.30 **News**. 22.00 **Regional News** (continued). 22.30 **Play School** (continued). 23.00 **News**. 23.30 **Regional News** (continued). 24.00 **Play School** (continued).

TV-am

- 00.00 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by John Stapleton and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.35 and 9.00; Star Romance at 8.40 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.15; Poppy cartoon at 7.30; Johnny Morris at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; Eve Pollard's gossip column at 8.35; the Billy Joel story at 8.55.
- 00.00 **ITV/LONDON**. 00.00 **Thames news headlines**. 00.30 **For Schools**. The final episode of the drama about a 'locky' child. 01.00 **Stereotypes**. 01.30 **Play School**. 02.00 **News**. 02.30 **Regional News** (London and SE only). 03.00 **Play School** (continued). 03.30 **News**. 04.00 **Regional News** (continued). 04.30 **Play School** (continued). 05.00 **News**. 05.30 **Regional News** (continued). 06.00 **Play School** (continued). 06.30 **News**. 07.00 **Regional News** (continued). 07.30 **Play School** (continued). 08.00 **News**. 08.30 **Regional News** (continued). 09.00 **Play School** (continued). 09.30 **News**. 10.00 **Regional News** (continued). 10.30 **Play School** (continued). 11.00 **News**. 11.30 **Regional News** (continued). 12.00 **Play School** (continued). 12.30 **News**. 13.00 **Regional News** (continued). 13.30 **Play School** (continued). 14.00 **News**. 14.30 **Regional News** (continued). 15.00 **Play School** (continued). 15.30 **News**. 16.00 **Regional News** (continued). 16.30 **Play School** (continued). 17.00 **News**. 17.30 **Regional News** (continued). 18.00 **Play School** (continued). 18.30 **News**. 19.00 **Regional News** (continued). 19.30 **Play School** (continued). 20.00 **News**. 20.30 **Regional News** (continued). 21.00 **Play School** (continued). 21.30 **News**. 22.00 **Regional News** (continued). 22.30 **Play School** (continued). 23.00 **News**. 23.30 **Regional News** (continued). 24.00 **Play School** (continued).



Sir Peter Hall: All Fizz and Opera (Radio 4, 9.30 pm).

● The Black sheep, leaping for joy in the opera of **FACING UP TO FORTY** (BBC2, 7.45pm) would certainly have felt less spring-like and more like a heavy burden to carry. To help human beings feel better, live longer, and be taken from fossil fuels and injected into our muscles. Fortunately for the sheep, medical experts are sceptical about the rejuvenating value of the experiment. Swallowing vitamins is viewed more favourably, but we have to be scientific about it: the secret, apparently, lies in the interaction between one vitamin and another. Yoga has some persuasive lobbyists, though the medical world is doubtful. Mike spinning on a Seattle turn-table and fan undulating in a Los Angeles tank offer a fair degree of hope to the 40-plus among us if we follow their

example and avoid stress and keep our cool. ● Living longer and less stressfully in the area eight miles north-west of Naples is something that no amount of lambic cells, vitamins, fish, or mice can do anything to bring about, as we learn in **POZZUOLI: DEATH OF A CITY** (BBC1, 9.30). Earthquakes, as many as 25 a day, have wrecked 50 per cent of the houses, which indicates that the Ancient Romans weren't far wrong when they said that the volcanic Campi Flegrei was where you could find the entrance to Hell. ● **MUSIC CUES** (BBC2, 7.20pm) is another of these BBC TV school films that fully merit their promotion to a less academic time-slot. Three composers are shown fitting music

to film. Not all the revelations are as shocking as Richard Harvey's use of a chamber music trio to bring classical distinction to a TV commercial about sliced meat. ● **Radio 4** (9.30pm). The programme which goes to the shops and boardrooms across the country, with Peter Hobbard, tonight the High Wycombe students who are forging marketing links with industry. ● The debate about the "Europeanization" of Europe's defence with NATO. ● **Radio 4** (9.30pm). The programme which goes to the shops and boardrooms across the country, with Peter Hobbard, tonight the High Wycombe students who are forging marketing links with industry. ● The debate about the "Europeanization" of Europe's defence with NATO. ● **Radio 4** (9.30pm). The programme which goes to the shops and boardrooms across the country, with Peter Hobbard, tonight the High Wycombe students who are forging marketing links with industry. ● The debate about the "Europeanization" of Europe's defence with NATO.

Peter Daville

BBC 2

- 00.00 **Open University: Dinner at Baird's** (BBC2, 7.45pm). The Passover among Yemeni Jews. 01.00 **The Evolution of the Topper**. 01.30 **News**. 02.00 **Regional News** (London and SE only). 03.00 **Play School** (continued). 03.30 **News**. 04.00 **Regional News** (continued). 04.30 **Play School** (continued). 05.00 **News**. 05.30 **Regional News** (continued). 06.00 **Play School** (continued). 06.30 **News**. 07.00 **Regional News** (continued). 07.30 **Play School** (continued). 08.00 **News**. 08.30 **Regional News** (continued). 09.00 **Play School** (continued). 09.30 **News**. 10.00 **Regional News** (continued). 10.30 **Play School** (continued). 11.00 **News**. 11.30 **Regional News** (continued). 12.00 **Play School** (continued). 12.30 **News**. 13.00 **Regional News** (continued). 13.30 **Play School** (continued). 14.00 **News**. 14.30 **Regional News** (continued). 15.00 **Play School** (continued). 15.30 **News**. 16.00 **Regional News** (continued). 16.30 **Play School** (continued). 17.00 **News**. 17.30 **Regional News** (continued). 18.00 **Play School** (continued). 18.30 **News**. 19.00 **Regional News** (continued). 19.30 **Play School** (continued). 20.00 **News**. 20.30 **Regional News** (continued). 21.00 **Play School** (continued). 21.30 **News**. 22.00 **Regional News** (continued). 22.30 **Play School** (continued). 23.00 **News**. 23.30 **Regional News** (continued). 24.00 **Play School** (continued).

CHANNEL 4

- 00.00 **Countdown**. Yesterday's winner is challenged by bank clerk Colin Woodland. 01.00 **Great Walls**. Richard Gilbert, with his bonneted brother Oliver and Jenny Mackay, strikes out through limestone country in their north Yorkshire. They and their hiker at Malham Cove, an extraordinary dried-out watercourse, hundreds of yards wide and higher than Niagara. 02.00 **Passage to Britain**. Part six of the 12-part series. Deals with the West Indians - Black Brits. They arrived in this country in the early 19th century when they were sent from the far flung outposts of the Empire to help with the war effort. Because of the acute labour shortage in the years immediately after the war a vast number decided to stay in Britain. Their reception was not what they expected. In today's programme are C. L. R. James, the eminent West Indian writer, social worker Pauline Crabbe and black activist Roy Sawh. 03.00 **Daley Thompson's Bodyshop**. The penultimate programme of the series and the dairy Jenny Agutter escorts the muscular Daley to an aerobics class. With aerobics classes mushrooming up and down the country the standards taught vary considerably. With this in mind physiologist Bernard Thomas highlights the dangers of incorrect tuition. 04.00 **Comment**. The political situation in the world is analysed by Roland Boyce, Labour MP for Horion and Washington. 05.00 **Brookside**. The atmosphere at Brookside's house is electric; and Bobby's celebratory holiday plans hit a snag. 06.00 **Diverse Reports**. Current affairs from a fresh viewpoint. This week, reporter Helen Liddell examines the Highlands and Islands policy in Scotland. 07.00 **300 Centuries of Verse**. Programme four. Medieval to Elizabethan. Sir John Gielgud presents an anthology of verse written between the 15th and 17th centuries. 08.00 **Outrageous** (1977) starring Craig Russell. An unusual tale of a homosexual hater with ambitions to become a drag queen and his tender relationship with a former school friend, Liza Connors, whom he shelters after she escapes from a psychiatric hospital. Directed by Richard Briers. 09.00 **Visions: Cinema, Cinema**. A cross-section of films shown on French television. Among those interviewed is Maria Schneider of Deep Throat fame. 10.00 **News**. 11.00 **News**. 12.00 **News**. 13.00 **News**. 14.00 **News**. 15.00 **News**. 16.00 **News**. 17.00 **News**. 18.00 **News**. 19.00 **News**. 20.00 **News**. 21.00 **News**. 22.00 **News**. 23.00 **News**. 24.00 **News**.

Radio 4

- 00.00 **News Briefing**. Weather. 01.00 **Farming Today**. 02.00 **News**. 03.00 **News**. 04.00 **News**. 05.00 **News**. 06.00 **News**. 07.00 **News**. 08.00 **News**. 09.00 **News**. 10.00 **News**. 11.00 **News**. 12.00 **News**. 13.00 **News**. 14.00 **News**. 15.00 **News**. 16.00 **News**. 17.00 **News**. 18.00 **News**. 19.00 **News**. 20.00 **News**. 21.00 **News**. 22.00 **News**. 23.00 **News**. 24.00 **News**.

Radio 5

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Radio 3

- 00.00 **News**. 01.00 **News**. 02.00 **News**. 03.00 **News**. 04.00 **News**. 05.00 **News**. 06.00 **News**. 07.00 **News**. 08.00 **News**. 09.00 **News**. 10.00 **News**. 11.00 **News**. 12.00 **News**. 13.00 **News**. 14.00 **News**. 15.00 **News**. 16.00 **News**. 17.00 **News**. 18.00 **News**. 19.00 **News**. 20.00 **News**. 21.00 **News**. 22.00 **News**. 23.00 **News**. 24.00 **News**.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 105.3kHz/285m; 108.9kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 90.9kHz/330m; Radio 3: 121.6kHz/247m; VHF 90-92.5; Radio 4: 1500kHz; 1500m; VHF 92-96; LBC 152.4kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital 154.8kHz/194m; VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 145.8kHz/194m; VHF 94.9; World Service FM 84.8kHz/483m.

the Sel cor di Michelangelo Buonarroti's *Giovane*; Sonatina canonica; and *Chaque instrument de Sinfonia* by Sinfonia. ● **Radio 4** (9.30pm). The programme which goes to the shops and boardrooms across the country, with Peter Hobbard, tonight the High Wycombe students who are forging marketing links with industry. ● The debate about the "Europeanization" of Europe's defence with NATO. ● **Radio 4** (9.30pm). The programme which goes to the shops and boardrooms across the country, with Peter Hobbard, tonight the High Wycombe students who are forging marketing links with industry. ● The debate about the "Europeanization" of Europe's defence with NATO.

Radio 2

- 00.00 **News**. 01.00 **News**. 02.00 **News**. 03.00 **News**. 04.00 **News**. 05.00 **News**. 06.00 **News**. 07.00 **News**. 08.00 **News**. 09.00 **News**. 10.00 **News**. 11.00 **News**. 12.00 **News**. 13.00 **News**. 14.00 **News**. 15.00 **News**. 16.00 **News**. 17.00 **News**. 18.00 **News**. 19.00 **News**. 20.00 **News**. 21.00 **News**. 22.00 **News**. 23.00 **News**. 24.00 **News**.

10.25 **Penderelli's Violin Concerto** with Kukka as soloist. 11.15 **News**. 11.18 **News**. 11.20 **News**. 11.22 **News**. 11.24 **News**. 11.26 **News**. 11.28 **News**. 11.30 **News**. 11.32 **News**. 11.34 **News**. 11.36 **News**. 11.38 **News**. 11.40 **News**. 11.42 **News**. 11.44 **News**. 11.46 **News**. 11.48 **News**. 11.50 **News**. 11.52 **News**. 11.54 **News**. 11.56 **News**. 11.58 **News**. 12.00 **News**. 12.02 **News**. 12.04 **News**. 12.06 **News**. 12.08 **News**. 12.10 **News**. 12.12 **News**. 12.14 **News**. 12.16 **News**. 12.18 **News**. 12.20 **News**. 12.22 **News**. 12.24 **News**. 12.26 **News**. 12.28 **News**. 12.30 **News**. 12.32 **News**. 12.34 **News**. 12.36 **News**. 12.38 **News**. 12.40 **News**. 12.42 **News**. 12.44 **News**. 12.46 **News**. 12.48 **News**. 12.50 **News**. 12.52 **News**. 12.54 **News**. 12.56 **News**. 12.58 **News**. 13.00 **News**. 13.02 **News**. 13.04 **News**. 13.06 **News**. 13.08 **News**. 13.10 **News**. 13.12 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